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## HOME NEWS

## Bill to help homeless sure of easy passage

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The new homelessness Bill returns to standing committee in the Commons today practically assured of an easy passage because its sponsors have accepted controversial amendments giving local authorities more discretion.

The Bill, sponsored by Mr Stephen Ross, Liberal spokesman on housing, with government backing, seeks to place a duty on housing authorities to provide permanent accommodation for homeless people. Mr Ross accepted yesterday that local authorities' valid objections must be met.

But he admitted that he had accepted the amendments mainly because he feared that the Bill might be lost.

Three main changes concern self-induced homelessness, the definition of priority groups, and preventing people from one area demanding help in another. Joint discussions are expected between Liberal, Labour and Conservative MPs to tighten up definitions.

Mr Ross said he was extending the Bill to cover Scotland, against government opposition, but he conceded yesterday that there is now no chance of including help for the single homeless.

The developments were welcomed yesterday by the seven charities who were concerned that the amendments might wreck the Bill.

## £240,000 for research on child-brainpower

From John Charters, Manchester

An award of £240,000 has been made by the Medical Research Council to a team working at Manchester University medical school on studies of brain development in babies before and after birth.

The award, one of the largest made to Manchester's medical school, is regarded as a recognition of that city's emergence as a centre of excellence in the field of mental health research related to children.

It has been made in order to allow a team of six researchers and six technicians led by Professor John Dobbing, holder of the recently established Chair of Child Growth and Development, to continue their work for five years. The original allocation, five years ago, was £80,000.

Professor Dobbing's main object of research is preventive measures against brain damage in newborn children. Work carried out so far has indicated that the last three months of a pregnancy are crucial, because it is then that the growth of a baby can be affected by maternal malnutrition. Even if an expectant mother lives in one of the world's worst slums, baby seems to be all right until two thirds of the way through the pregnancy, the professor said yesterday.

The team had also discovered that one of the vulnerable growth periods in the development of a baby's brain was longer than hitherto thought: from about the twenty-seventh

week of pregnancy to at least 18 months after birth.

The more severe forms of mental handicap, involving children who have to spend their whole, usually brief, lives in institutions, remained an intractable problem. However, it was there that much of the team's future research would be concentrated.

Much of that research will concern what Professor Dobbing called the "engineering construction" of an apparently unscathed brain that has never functioned correctly. He said that about a third of the grossly retarded patients in this country had brain defects that were totally unexplained by such factors as heredity, parental disease, or injury during gestation.

Because such a line of research may well involve massive mathematical calculations resulting from post-mortem studies, Professor Dobbing looks forward to cooperating with his next-door neighbour in the Manchester medical school, Professor Brian Holaday, of the Medical Biophysics Department, who recently developed a range of "Magiscan" computer equipment. The team already operates with other organizations.

"This is not a field in which we are ever likely to announce any 'miracle cures'," Professor Dobbing said. "We believe, however, that some important answers may lie in prevention and we are deeply gratified that our work has been recognized by the Medical Research Council to the extent of this very substantial grant."

## Man in the news: New chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise

## Tough-fibred official who rose from the ranks

By Peter Hennessy

The chairmanship of the Board of Customs and Excise, though it involves the headship of one of the most venerable departments of state founded in 1671, is not the kind of job like the Secretaryship of the Cabinet or Permanent Secretaryship to the Treasury, which entails the glamour of power. It is absolutely crucial, however, as the customs raised more than 30 per cent of central revenue: a total of £9,251.7m annually at the last count.

From August 1, sitting on top of that fortune will be Mr Douglas Lovelock, who is to succeed Sir Ronald Radford on his retirement. Mr Lovelock is one of those tough-fibred characters who rose by their own efforts from the rank of clerical officer to the highest rung of the Civil Service's permanent secretary level.

Such men often make good managers of others. Having served in the ranks themselves, there is no trade of the kind placed upon a noble office sometimes shown by those who reach high posts through a more gilded route.

Mr Lovelock, aged 53, made his name as the man who held together the fragments of the Department of Trade and Industry when the giant ministry was dismembered on Labour's return to power in March, 1974. As principal establishment officer he pondered the surprise news, from Number 10, that three new departments were to arise from the ruins (Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection), with the two per-

manent secretaries to the DTI, Sir Antony Peck and Sir Peter Thornton.

Together they invented the concept of "common citizenry," a temporary expedient designed to last until the next general election, which was feasible given Labour's minority position in the Commons. It involved a core of common services and personnel, economic, statistical, legal, personnel and promotion specialists for all three fledgling departments, with policy matters falling into separate hierarchies under three secretaries of state.

It was as a deputy for Mr Lovelock, and his performance was rated highly by his superiors. The arrangement worked better than expected, survived beyond the election of October, 1974, and was used as a model last year when the Department of the Environment was emphasized from the Department of the Environment.

A devout Christian, Mr Lovelock is a man of a strong moral compass. A man of some reserve, he has been himself at times, and at times, a man of some reserve.

Much of his leisure time in Coudon, Surrey, is spent on church affairs as a member of the parish council and business manager of a community newspaper run by adjacent churches. He is also involved with a local organization which has his own family and the labour of a large garden.



Mr Lovelock: Devout and strong-minded.

Mr Lovelock, a man of a strong moral compass, is a man of some reserve. He has been himself at times, and at times, a man of some reserve.

He learnt the ways of politics as a private secretary to Lord Thorneycroft and Mr Julian Amery during their successive terms as Minister of Aviation. But he impresses his most valuable experience in learning the ways of the Whitehall machine. He has spent his time in the office of Sir James Hargreaves, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Supply in the early 1950s.

because involved in the operation of the first hydrogen bomb on Christmas Island, 1952. He handled the administrative and financial aspects of the family of coral atoll islands, and he recalls the final blast as "quite a moment."

One of his most fascinating jobs was as a member of the School of Staff College, the age of 18, and he served from military service by poor eyesight. He joined the Home Office in 1948 and worked as a temporary clerk and a clerk in the Ministry of Defence, working with the Minister of St Oswald Mosley and Captain Ramsey, MP, under Defence Regulation 18B.

After the war he took the civil service exam in 1946, the executive officer competition. He was one of the old administrative class, but he was not a member of the old class. He was a man of a strong moral compass.

We will write much more about Mr Lovelock, who is over concerned to record everything for the Public Accounts Committee. We have to be a little bit holder," he reflects. He believes that Whitehall still places insufficient emphasis on managing men and money. While a management review to be implemented in 1978, Mr Lovelock's managerial skills and his sense of balance should be a good thing when he takes his seat at the City headquarters of Customs and Excise.

## In brief

## Headmistress on fraud charges

To get an increase in salary, Mrs Scott, aged 62, a headmistress, returned false information about the number of children at the school, Ashmore-under-Lyne, it is alleged at Manchester City Court yesterday.

The trial of Mrs Scott, 100 Old Road, Stalybridge, Greater Manchester, a headmistress, returned false information about the number of children at the school, Ashmore-under-Lyne, it is alleged at Manchester City Court yesterday.

## Parish asked to forgive rector

The Rector of Shortesbury, Mr Kenneth Senior, begged forgiveness yesterday for acting parishioners of "bickering, quarrelling, backbiting, gossiping and scandal-mongering." He had threatened to sue them from the pulpit if it did not stop.

He requested forgiveness "not for speaking the truth which every Christian should always do" but for speaking without graciousness, gentleness and honour. "He is discussing the matter tonight with parishioners."

## Isle of Man work permits stay

The Isle of Man's new work permit system, designed to give local workers job priority, is to stay.

A Manx Government committee has reviewed it since it was introduced just over a year ago and has recommended no changes.

## Charges over antiques

Eight men and a woman were further remanded on bail on July 21 at Hove Magistrates' Court, Loom, on charges of conspiring to dishonestly handling stolen antiques, jewelry and other valuables.

## Students' officer fined

Meiryn Roger Biggs, aged 24, a students' union officer, South Park Drive, Ilford, Essex, was fined £20, with £20 cost by magistrates at Highbury London, yesterday, for threatening words during a demonstration outside Fentonville prison on May 13.

## Heroin charge

Piers Shore, aged 20, of Dbergh Road, Putney, London, who was remanded at South Western Magistrates' Court yesterday on a charge of driving under the influence of drink drugs, has been charged with possessing heroin, it was stated.

## Bail for official

Charles Hudson, aged 40, former chief planning officer of Kensington and Chelsea Council, who was remanded on bail of £10,000 at West London Magistrates' Court yesterday on four corruption charges.

## Theft from cathedral

Religious silverware, a necklace valued at £13,500 was stolen from the Anglican cathedral in Liverpool during Tuesday night after the robbery.

## Consortium to study power from windmills

By Kenneth Owen, Technology Correspondent

Britain has the technology to develop windmills as a source of energy, but the economics are doubtful and the effect on the environment may prove unacceptable, the Department of Energy said yesterday.

Showing cautious interest in the possibility, the department announced that a detailed study of the design and economics of a large windmill (known as an aerogenerator) is to be completed by an industrial consortium.

It will be paid for by the department (£5,000), the consortium (£75,000) and the South of Scotland Electricity Board and the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board (work to the value of £10,000).

The consortium includes Cleveland Bridge and Engineering, Hawker Siddeley Dynamics, Taylor Woodrow Construction and the Electrical Research Association.

An assessment of wind energy prospects written by the Energy Technology Research Unit at Harwell was published yesterday by the department.

In a pursuant parliamentary reply, Mr Eadie, Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, said the report indicated that exploitation of wind energy using large machines installed in high average wind speeds might become economic if fossil fuel prices rose much. Such wind speeds occurred near coasts, particularly the West and North. Suitable sites were hillsides and coastal uplands.

Mr Eadie continued: "The report concludes that a clear economic case cannot be made for a programme large enough to make a significant contribu-

tion to the nation's energy supply. However, it considers that the prospects for achieving better performance and cost comparison should be kept under review because large-scale aerogenerators could become more attractive in the case of future scarcity of other energy sources."

Aerogenerators would be about the size of a large electricity pylon. A 46-metre diameter rotor on a 30-metre high pylon would generate about a megawatt.

It would be technically feasible to install about 3,000 aerogenerators on hillsides, the report says, with 7,000 more on open sites near the coasts. That might save the equivalent of about eight million tons of coal a year.

Dr Walter Marshall, chief scientist in the department, told a press conference yesterday that if the 3,000 hilltop sites proved environmentally acceptable, the economics of producing the machines would be reasonable. But fewer sites would mean no mass-production of machines, in which case the scheme would be economic only if there were really large increases in fossil-fuel prices.

He doubts whether the scheme would be environmentally acceptable.

The *Prospect for the Generation of Electricity from Wind Energy in the United Kingdom* (Department of Energy, Paper 21, Stationery Office, £2.25).

## Bridge cost £58.5m

The revised estimate of the cost of the Humber Bridge is £58.5m from the original £27m, it was disclosed at yesterday's annual meeting of the Humber Bridge Board.

## Ironbridge named Museum of the Year

By Philip Howard

The Ironbridge Gorge Museum, one of the most imaginative and exciting of the new breed of industrial museums, was yesterday proclaimed Museum of the Year.

The award, sponsored by the *Illustrated London News* and National Heritage, was announced by Mr Kenneth Robinson, chairman of the Arts Council. There were 26 entries.

Ironbridge, Seton, opened in 1973, preserves and displays many seminal aspects of the industrial revolution. It has developed its exhibition areas to cover six square miles of the Severn Gorge between Coalbrookdale and Coalport, and has three main centres all open daily. They are: the Coalbrookdale Museum and the Abraham Darby blast furnace site; the Bliths Hill open air museum, where the historic industries of iron, coal and clay are being recreated on a site of 42 acres; and the first iron bridge in the world, cast in 1779.

The award is made to the museum that, in the opinion of the judges, shows the widest range of its collection. Sir Hugh Casson, chairman of the judges, commented particularly on the quality of the Coalbrookdale Museum's circulating museum as an enforced economy, and looked forward to its restoration.



The iron bridge, cast in 1779, from which the 1977 Museum of the Year takes its name.

award had helped to transform museums from dingy municipal repositories of their city's history to the exciting places that they have become. He regretted the closure of the Victoria and Albert Museum's circulating museum as an enforced economy, and looked forward to its restoration.

Mr James Bishop, editor of the *London Illustrated News*, announced that the award is to be extended to Europe by means of a grant from the European Cultural Foundation. Ironbridge and subsequent winners of the British award will go forward as candidates for the European prize. Mr Bishop said: "I am sure that Ironbridge, which has become

Britain's entry for the first European award, stands a good chance of winning it."

Accepting the cheque for £3,000 and a porcelain sculpture by Henry Moore, Mr Bishop said: "I am sure that Ironbridge, which has become

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## Radical look at planning system urged

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

A full-scale and urgent review of the planning system is called for by an all-party committee of MPs which has spent a year examining land use planning and development control in Wales.

In a critical report the committee complains of excessive delay in determining planning applications, which makes development more expensive and sometimes prevents it altogether. As a way of combating delays and inefficiency the committee recommends the appointment of a few planning assessors to monitor the work of local planning authorities.

It suggests that inefficiency should be penalized by the award of costs against an offending authority.

The report by the environment subcommittee of the Expenditure Committee, comes after an investigation two years ago into development control by Mr George Dobry, QC.

Mr Dobry recommended radical measures for speeding up the planning process in his report in February, 1975, but the Government rejected

almost all his main proposals when they made their response in November, 1975.

Mr Arthur Jones, chairman of the subcommittee, said yesterday he hoped that all his committee's recommendations would be accepted by the Government. An immediate press campaign against the appointment of planning assessors came from local government.

The Association of District Councils were "very disturbed" by the suggestion, which seemed to be "creating a kind of big brother system with the formation of another tier of officials checking upon the professional activities and expertise of planning officers."

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities declared that the imposition of advisory teams would add substantially to costs without producing appreciable benefits.

In a report the theme of delays, inefficiency and huge costs runs throughout the committee's examination. In 1975-76 the total cost to local planning systems was about £104m, of which about £38m went on development control and £66m on other planning

work, including the preparation of local and structure plans.

On April 1, 1976, local planning authorities employed 17,700 staff. In addition, the Department of the Environment employed 656 staff, costing £9.5m, giving a public sector total of £113.5m.

It was estimated that each structure plan cost between £250,000 and £300,000. Michael Latham, a member of the committee, commented yesterday: "It is open to question whether structure plans serve any useful purpose."

Structure plans still tended to be too detailed and unnecessary, comprehensive, and the committee emphasized that they should only be strategic documents, setting general intent, and should not attempt to usurp the role of more detailed plans.

Recommending a review, the committee said it should consider possible alternatives to the present system, including zoning plans and should report within nine months of its appointment. "We have a far from satisfactory state of affairs at present. We feel that a radical look at the matter should be taken," Mr Jones explained.

## Scottish economy healthier than previously thought

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

The Scottish economy is healthier than was previously thought, a new analysis shows. The first results of a joint research project by the Scottish Council research unit, the Fraser of Allander Institute at Strathclyde University and the IBM UK scientific centre estimates that Scotland has a trade surplus of £115m with the rest of the world excluding the UK and a deficit of £365m with the rest of the United Kingdom, giving an overall external deficit of £250m.

The most recent government estimate of the deficit with the rest of the United Kingdom was £600m.

Donald Bain, research director of the Scottish National Party, commented: "If the whole of the UK had done as well as Scotland, there would have been no balance of payments crisis."

Professor J. McGilvray, of the Fraser of Allander Institute, told a press conference in Edinburgh that the statistics gave

the first detailed description of the flow of goods and services in Scotland and the interdependence of the various sectors of the Scottish economy. The full results would be available in two months.

Although the survey was based on figures for 1973, before the full impact of North Sea oil and inflation were felt, Professor McGilvray said the results would be relevant for 1974. He pointed out that the survey cost £150,000 and was begun two and a half years ago.

Scotland's gross domestic product turned out to be £5,524m in 1973 compared with the Scottish Office estimate of £5,512m. Professor McGilvray said: "The estimates of value added in manufacturing sectors are significantly higher than the official figures for Scotland."

The analysis showed a Scottish economy which was highly diversified. Production was no longer concentrated on traditional industries such as shipbuilding and heavy engineering. The pattern of trade was also highly diverse.

## Europe Bill sees assembly as consultative

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

The Bill for direct elections to the European Parliament, to be published tomorrow, is expected to assume that the parliament should remain consultative rather than legislative.

That will meet the wishes of a majority of Labour MPs who, although they support the Bill, do not want to see the power of the European Parliament increased. Mr Frank Judd, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was to have made a speech last night dealing with that point at a Saffron Walden by-election meeting, but his remarks were issued as a statement after the Conservatives had refused to pair him for expected votes on the Price Commission Bill.

His statement was obviously intended to reassure Labour MPs who are demanding a limitation of the European parliament's powers.

Mr Judd said that in France the only basis on which all parties were required to accept direct elections was the strict understanding that there could be no question of an extension of the powers of the European Assembly without the specific endorsement of all national parliaments.

"It is equally important that in Britain... own own endorsement of that same approach should be well understood."

Mr Judd said direct elections had been described as a giant step towards federalism but they must not be allowed to become that. By no stretch of the imagination could the British referendum decision be regarded as a vote for European federalism.

"The EEC is a community of sovereign nations, and so should say. This is the tin that we stand and leave no one doubt. The central role of the EEC is to remain the Council of Ministers and the Council of Ministers must remain accountable to the national parliaments member states."

Mr Judd's interpretation of the French Assembly's decision is not accepted by some European MPs at Westminster. It is pointed out that under the procedure used at the Nation Assembly it was not possible to write into the French 2nd proviso about the European Parliament's powers which French critics wanted.

They point out, in addition, that the Act of Parliament which took Britain into the EEC provides that where the law of the Community came into conflict with the law of the United Kingdom, the law of the Community should prevail.

The National Committee for Electoral Reform said yesterday that the use of the region list system for Europe Assembly voting would have advantages over the first-past-the-post system. "It is clear that the common electoral system for direct elections in all countries in the Community will eventually be one of proportional representation."

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## New research programme for inner-city areas

By Our Local Government Correspondent

A week after the publication of the White Paper on the inner cities, the Department of the Environment yesterday announced a new programme of research into those areas.

It is inviting proposals from extra-mural researchers in order to build on past studies, especially the three inner area studies, whose final reports were published yesterday.

Those reports, on Liverpool, Birmingham and Lambeth, were published in summary in January and were used in formulating the Government's policy now set out in the White Paper.

Mr Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, in-

troduced the reports as bringing to an end one period, and beginning another in the field of urban policy. After strong political pressure and growing concern among the public, urban affairs have now come to the centre of the political arena where they belong.

The next phase of inner-city research will be designed to elucidate further the nature and scale of the forces at work in the inner city and to fill in the gaps that have become apparent in the course of the present studies.

Charge or Decay (Liverpool); Unequal City (Birmingham); Inner London: Policies for Dispersal and Balance (Lambeth) (Stationery Office, 25, 29 and 35, respectively).

## Upsurge in house prices possible later this year

By a Staff Reporter

Shortage of property on the market may lead to an upsurge in house prices later this summer, according to a survey among estate agents conducted by the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers.

The survey shows a 9 per cent drop in the number of houses for sale between the end of February and May, in the face of a steady demand among buyers and greater availability of mortgages. The shortage is most acute in the middle and top range of the market.

The survey reports an increase of 3.5 per cent since February in the price of houses valued between £12,500 and

£20,000, a 3 per cent average rise in the cost of terraced and semi-detached properties. But £12,500, a 23 per cent increase in prices of houses valued between £20,000 and £35,000, and a 2 per cent rise in prices over £35,000.

Mr Michael Rains, chairman of the society's estate agency committee, said last night: "Normally a 9 per cent fall in available property over three months would spell boom conditions. However, the tone of average comment remains cautious. While limited impetus may be afforded to prices by reducing mortgage rates, it would appear that the rate of inflation in commodity prices continues to dominate family budgeting."

## TV science play misjudgment

Permission to broadcast Anglia Television's play, *Alternative 3*, on Monday without a warning to the public may have been a misjudgment, the Broadcasting Standards Authority said yesterday.

The play was a science-fiction mock documentary and led to many letters and complaints by viewers to Anglia and the IBA. Some of the complaints said yesterday, accused Anglia of bad taste and irresponsibility.

Curate not to appear

The Rev Stephen Houseman, aged 56, former assistant curate at St Michael's, Littleport, Cambridgeshire, has withdrawn his appeal against a tribunal's decision that he had not been unfairly dismissed.

## Anti-waste could save £250m a year

The Government yesterday launched a campaign to recover more valuable waste materials.

The National Anti-Waste Programme was launched by Mr Cress, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, at the Department of Industry, Mr Marks, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of the Environment, and Dr Robert Berry, director of the

National Anti-Waste Programme.

It is hoped that voluntary groups will collect from households such materials as waste paper, garden refuse, used car oil, glass and plastics.

Mr Cress, joint chairman of the Waste Management Advisory Council, said the council estimated that if all the additional opportunities for reclamation so far identified were exploited, there would be a gross resource saving of about £150m.

Mr Marks advised voluntary bodies to approach their local authorities. Projects were in hand to develop a system to cycle household waste on a large scale, he said.

Dr Berry said we had to come the good housekeeping nation. A message from I. Callaghan, on 100 per cent recycled paper, welcomed a campaign.



## NEWS

## pects for Britain's fishing try are gloomy despite ase in the value of catch

In England and Wales was in the hands of just 13 companies, two fewer than a year earlier. In Scotland seven companies owned 70 per cent of the fleet.

The inshore fleet was in a worse position. More than half the boats were more than 26 years old, and the total number in England and Wales fell from 945 to 922.

Only 82 new inshore boats were built in the past five years. Half the fleet was fairly new, nearly half the vessels being under 10 years old, but in Wales only two vessels were under 10 and 10 per cent of the fleet from Wales down to the south coast and up to the east coast as far as King's Lynn was more than 10 years old.

The Scottish inshore fleet was slightly better. Nearly a quarter were built in the past five years, and only a fifth were 26 years or older. In Leith and Aberdeen, however, the fleets were older.

The number of full and part-time fishermen went down during 1976 from 23,426 to 22,134. The report says that three years ago it seemed reasonable to expect exchange arrangements that would allow "an orderly and relatively painless reduction of the fleet". But now even the survivors were joining for "an adequate share of inadequate resources".

The report blames Iceland's refusal to renew the agreement for limited British fishing.

On stocks of fish it says: "The failure to agree upon

any revision of the common fisheries policy means that the whole of the North Sea is unprotected by quotas and is being subjected to a degree of depletion which can only arouse the most serious concern."

It protests that fish, alone of the EEC resources, is treated as a common resource. Until disagreement about the common fisheries policy can be resolved, all else hangs fire.

Effective conservation by quotas and by effort limitation cannot in practice be prescribed and enforced. It is impracticable to discuss restructuring of the fleet. Arrangements with third party countries have become more difficult to formulate.

The British fish finger may depend for its survival on the undistinguished blue whiting, the report says. Its main drawback at the moment, seems to be that it could stick in people's throats.

The more traditional ingredients, cod and white haddock, are becoming increasingly harder to fish. But, according to the report, most British people seem unable to tell the difference.

A new filleting machine will have to be developed to ensure that the bones are taken out. Trials (with a German and a Swedish company) are going on at Stornoway.

White Fish Authority, Annual Report and Accounts, 1976-77 (10 Young Street, Edinburgh, 25p).

## erel being caught at the advised rate

far species of fish the North Sea decline to dangerous levels over the years, Britain's fish-chief said yesterday. He said that mackerel catches off Cornwall in 1975 and 1976 had been about half a million tons each.

Mr Arthur Lee, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's director of fishery research, said that mackerel catches off Cornwall in 1975 and 1976 had been about half a million tons each.

Scientists of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea were recommending a total catch limit of 240,000 tons. North Sea mackerel had already been endangered by industrial fishing a few years ago, but unilateral Norwegian action had helped recovery, he added.

Mr Lee said that the 240,000-ton limit for Cornish mackerel had been suggested two years ago. "We are very worried because fishing has been double what we think it should have been for the past two years," he said.

## ter Hain liceman ase

ourt libel hearing ended yesterday after a police officer, Peter Hain, civil claimer, was awarded £10,000 damages.

Mr Hain, a Conservative MP, had claimed that a police officer, Peter Hain, civil claimer, was awarded £10,000 damages.

## Sir Robert Mark opposes national police force

Sir Robert Mark, the former Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, spoke last night of his opposition to the suggestion that a national police force should be formed in Britain.

"After receiving the freedom of the City of Westminster at a ceremony in London," he said, "There are those who would like to see a national police force controlled by a minister. It would be a serious day for the police, local authorities and public alike, were that to happen."

"Ministers, as members of the Executive, can never be seen to be impartial, the most essential requirement for law enforcement. Others would like police forces to be controlled by local authorities. For that would lessen the uniformity of standards essential to the acceptability of the police in so small an island."

"The present balance of responsibility between the police, local and central government, is unique and represents one of the most sophisticated and valuable social institutions to emerge from the British way of life."

A chief of police, Sir Robert said, must serve five masters: the law, which he must enforce impartially; his police; the media; the public; and, lastly, his own conscience.

## in firm applications ie Open University

the highest for three years, they had not been followed by firm applications.

Unfortunately there appears to be a direct link between the withdrawal of financial support by some local education authorities and the increased demand on the university's assistance fund," he said.

More than 2,000 students applied for financial help in year compared with 1,945 in 1976. The Department of Education and Science has made a special £43,000 grant to the assistance fund after a sharp increase in fees from £25 for a full credit course in 1975 to the present cost of £45.

## grass-protest

living in Chatterley village, Crawley, West Sussex, dumped grass cuttings in their town hall and presented the council with a bill for their labour, in protest against a council decision to cut only main roads.

## All-in plan rejected

The Conservative-controlled Bexley council's plans for comprehensive education have been rejected by Mrs. Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science. The London borough has been given four months to submit fresh proposals.

## International safeguards frail, Windscale inquiry told 'Assurances received' on spread of sensitive nuclear technology

From Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The public inquiry into plans to build a new nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Windscale, Cumbria, yesterday explored the connection between British Nuclear Fuels and French and West German companies supplying reprocessing plants to countries that have not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Such plants provide plutonium suitable for weapons as well as fuel for atomic power stations. One is being supplied by a West German company to Brazil and another by a French concern to Pakistan.

Both companies are members of an Anglo-French-West German consortium called European United Reprocessors, formed to exchange technology

and to share large international contracts.

Mr Coningsby Allday, managing director of British Nuclear Fuels told the inquiry that he had received categorical assurances that no technology exchanged through United Reprocessors was being passed on in either of the two projects. The scheme for Brazil involved small laboratory scale technology not included in the arrangement. The contract between Pakistan and the French company had been negotiated before the consortium was formed.

The two contracts have caused friction between the governments of the United States, France and West Germany, because of the potential proliferation of weapons.

Mr David Wildecumbe, QC, representing nine conservation, amenity and environmental organizations called Windscale Appeal, used the contracts as an example of the frailty of

international safeguards against proliferation of potential weapon material. He drew attention to the rift between the United States Government, which is attempting to get its domestic policy of a moratorium on reprocessing accepted elsewhere, and the French and West Germans.

While accepting that stronger controls were needed, Mr Allday argued that experience showed that nations did respect the international safeguards years. He added, however, that if a country was determined to break the treaty, little could be done.

Halting reprocessing would, in his opinion, not help. It would encourage countries to develop their own technology. Preventing reprocessing by which valuable nuclear fuel could be recovered would deny resources to countries that had a greater need for them than the United States.

## Fair trading scrutiny of household names

From Robin Young, Blackpool

Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General, Office of Fair Trading, said yesterday that he is looking at the trading records of retail companies "whose names are household words" with a view to using his powers to deal with traders who persistently commit offences or break civil obligations to their customers.

Mr Borrie, who was addressing the Institute of Trading Standards Administration in Blackpool, said his office had obtained 50 written assurances of better behaviour from traders who had been breaking the law persistently and was seeking another 30.

The office had come up against the first refusals to sign the required assurances and would take those cases to the Restrictive Practices Court soon.

"In the course of our investigations we have collected a great deal of sometimes rather surprising information about national firms," Mr Borrie said. "It may be useful to bring some of this to the atten-

tion of managing directors who might be shocked to learn how their firms stand in the league table of big time offenders."

The office was also examining the records of manufacturing industries, including the manufacture and distribution of food.

Mr Borrie reported the results of monitoring surveys on two of the 11 codes of practice which the office has negotiated with trade associations. A survey of laundries and dry cleaners showed that 90 per cent of members of the Association of British Launderers and Cleaners put the price on the dry cleaning ticket given to customers and 70 per cent displayed the price list for standard services. This was a start but not good enough.

The Association of British Travel Agents' code on overseas package holidays was also "still not good enough". Nearly half the 1977 brochures, which were examined, showed considerable deviations from the requirements of the code and almost all showed minor deviations.

## Huge surpluses expected again in National Insurance Fund

By Our Social Services Correspondent

For the third time in a year the Government has been told to expect huge surpluses in the National Insurance Fund. The provisional figure for 1976-77 shows a surplus of £935m, nearly three times the administrative cost of all national

insurance benefits that year.

The surplus for 1977-78 is now estimated at £698m.

Last June it was estimated that the surplus for 1976-77 would be £389m, more than enough to have raised pensions last year by the full amount needed to cover them for inflation. By December the estimated surplus had risen to £935m,

and the new figures show the eventual result is likely to be a surplus of £935m for the year.

The estimates are contained in the Government Actuary's report on the effects of revised pension and other national insurance benefit rates to be paid from November this year. They are expected to provoke parlia-

mentary controversy, as happened in June and December last year when previous estimates indicated that the National Insurance Fund would have far larger surpluses than had been expected.

The surplus for 1977-78 has fallen, though, partly because the Government has saved about £60m by altering the

earnings rule for pensioners, partly because the lessons of incorrect assumptions about earnings and unemployment have been learnt.

The Government, known to be embarrassed by the accumulation of unplanned surpluses, has taken steps to avoid even more excesses if necessary by controlling contribution rates.



## A BEAST OF BURDEN DOESN'T HAVE TO LOOK LIKE A MULE.

It's only human to think that useful things can be ugly. And it's only Italian to believe that everything should be as beautiful as possible. Hence the Lancia Beta HPE—the Italian High Performance Estate. Being an estate car, the HPE will seat five people. But it does so in quite un-estate-like luxury. With fitted carpets, cloth upholstery (PVC if you prefer), integral headrests on the front seats and wrap-round rear seats that are as far away from the usual estate car 'bench' as you can get. Being an estate, the HPE carries a lot with the rear seats folded—42.36 cu. ft. to be precise. But unlike most estate cars, you can also fold just one seat to carry a long load and a third passenger in complete comfort. There are also self-levelling headlights to stop you dazzling approaching drivers when the back is loaded. But being Italian, the HPE doesn't look remotely like an estate car. In fact, it looks much more like a sleek sports coupé,

which is exactly what it performs and handles like. The 2000 version (illustrated above) has a sliding steel sun roof. A top speed of 115 mph. A 2 litre twin overhead camshaft engine, driving the front wheels. Five gears. All-round independent suspension. All-round servo-assisted disc brakes. And full instrumentation, including electronic rev counter and clock, with oil level, oil pressure and oil temperature gauges to protect the lubrication system. The 1600 has a smaller version of the same engine, its own distinctive alloy wheels and costs a little less. So if you're the sort of person who wants something far more prestigious than a mere estate car, go and ask your Lancia dealer to show you the Beta HPE. You've never seen an estate like it. And you've never driven more of a thoroughbred.



**The most Italian car.**

Lancia (England) Limited, Alperston, Middlesex HA01HE. Tel: 01-998 2992  
\*Prices include VAT at 8% and car tax, inertia reel seatbelts and delivery charges (UK mainland), but exclude number plates. The Beta Monte-Carlo costs £5,927.22.

## WHERE TO SEE THE LANCIA BETA RANGE

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# There's more to be said for buying Princess than almost any other car.

It's not just we at Leyland who say so.

In 1976 of all the cars road tested by Autocar, the Princess 2200 HLS was awarded the highest overall rating.

They rated the Princess higher than the Renault 20TL, Rolls Royce Silver Shadow, Saab 99GL, Ferrari Dino 308, Citroen Pallas, Lancia Beta 2000 and 54 others.

Judged on performance, steering, handling, brakes, comfort (front and back), driver's aids, controls, noise, stowage, routine service and ease of driving the Princess 2200 HLS came out top of them all.

Why?

Well, first things first.

The very beginning was before there was a Princess range of cars at all.

There were the old 1800's, which had served thousands of motorists very well indeed. A car with a mass of advanced engineering in it and a tremendous amount of interior space—but one with a design which was beginning to date.

The brief to the designers of the Princess was that they should design a car that incorporated all the best engineering features of the 1800, and add some more.

That they should design a car with the highest possible degree of interior refinement consistent with the price—which was to be highly competitive. And above all that they should design a car that was a 'stunner'.

A car whose lines and looks would make it catch the eye wherever it was driven. From Land's End to John O'Groats.

And from Calais to Constantmople for the Princess had to appeal to motorists across Europe.

Nothing but the best was going to be good enough. And seldom have such pains been taken in every stage of design, testing, engineering, retesting, redesigning and production of a new car.

Well, a little over two years ago the Princess was launched.

We were delighted with the car—but the motoring world is not easy to please and so their reaction to the Princess was all the more satisfying.

A superb example of British engineering' said the Daily Express.

'The beauty is not skin deep' said the Sunday People.

So it seems we had got the engineering right, but what about the interior comfort?

'Excellent control layout and a driver's seat to suit most sizes...it is still a more roomy car than most of its competitors...with two tall people in front and seated where their length of legs demands there is still comfortable knee-room for two of the same size people behind. Width is generous, too.' Autocar.

So it appears we succeeded in getting approval for the huge amount of interior space that our designers had created.

But what about the most important feature of all? The Princess styling.

'The most exciting piece of styling carried out in Britain since the war' said the Daily Express.

'Brilliantly designed' said the Sunday Express.

Very fulsome praise indeed—but not undeserved, as we at Leyland think, of course.

And there's more to that 'enormously appealing' shape than meets the eye. More of that in a while.

It was all summed up by Cars and Car Conversions who called the Princess 'One of the best new cars from any manufacturer to come my way'.

And it wasn't just the motoring press who were acclaiming the Princess either. The ultimate judge, you the motorist, was approving of the Princess in your own way.

After just nine months, it became the ninth best seller out of over 150 models available in the U.K. Which goes to prove' as Autocar said 'that the small cars are not having it all their own way.'

Alright, so the car was obviously a success. But precisely what was it that everybody was applauding so generously?

Well let's start with that styling. The car has most distinctive and racy lines. It looks as though it is impatient to get going. Almost as though it was moving when it is parked.

But that aerodynamic shape has a great many advantages which are quite separate from the look of the car.

For one thing the small frontal area of the car and the continuous, easy line to the higher back, helps the car to cut cleanly through the air with the least possible resistance. And the less wind resistance a car creates, the less petrol it uses. So there's one great advantage. A saving in petrol—which at today's prices isn't to be sneezed at.

And with less wind resistance, there's less wind noise. It isn't only that, of course, which makes the Princess such a quiet car to travel in—but it helps.

Another advantage of the Princess shape is that it is big where you need it to be big—you need it to be big in the passenger compartment—especially in the back—and in the boot.

Look at these statistics: Front seat leg reach up to 50.2"

Rear seat leg reach up to 49.2"

Interior width is a good 4' more than most of the Princess's competitors. And an extra 4" is a lot of room in a car.

The boot has 19 cu ft of space. Bags of room.

Now let's turn to some of the 'engineering' features of the Princess.

Start at the bottom—the tyres. From its concept the Princess was designed to run on very wide section tyres mounted on comparatively narrow rims for the technically minded the combination is in fact 185/70SR13 on 43" rims.

This is to incorporate the side-wall flexibility into the suspension. Denovo tyres are also available as an optional extra on all four Princess models. The suspension is the now famous and unique Hydrazas® system.

The Hydrazas suspension embodies all the lessons learned from years of Hydrolastic experience.

That means a very smooth ride free from roll.

And there are other benefits of Hydrazas suspension.

By combining springing and damping in a single unit it gives great simplicity and freedom of engineering action, and contributes, as Autocar put it 'to the car's undoubted structural efficiency and moderate weight.'

The Princess has a maximum towing weight of 20 cwt (22 cwt on 2200 models)\*. This moderate weight also helps to keep petrol consumption down to a minimum.

The Princess 1800 and 1800HL will do 33.5 mpg at a steady 50 mph and a touring figure of 27 mpg\*.

Nor is the big 6 cylinder engine in the 2200HL and 2200HLS any greedier. You can expect 34.0 mpg at a steady 50 mph, or 26.2 mpg on a touring run\*.

And since the Princess has an enormous 16 gallon petrol tank it means that in a 1800 HL at a steady

50 mph you could drive 530 miles without stopping to refuel.

But back to the bottom of the car and its protection. There are 73 sq. ft of underbody seal on every Princess.

And that is just one of the rust prevention techniques you'll find on the Princess.

Every car gets an electro-phoretic dip, there are plastic front wheel arch liners and there is wax sprayed into the inside of all the doors and wax is injected into all the box members. That's five quite separate actions taken to prevent rust.

If you're lucky you might find two or three on any car that is competitive to the Princess.

But then perhaps they aren't so beautiful as the Princess—so perhaps it doesn't matter quite so much if they don't last quite as long.

And then there's the engine. Well it's sideways or transverse, of course.

The transverse engine was pioneered in the Mini—and many other manufacturers have tried to copy it, but Leyland Cars have consistently kept a step or two ahead.

The advantages of the sideways engine in the Princess are space, safety, and efficiency.

Space under the bonnet, which means the engine is easier to service—it's easier to fit new parts. And if it's easier, it's cheaper.

And interior space. The front wheel drive means that there is no bulky transmission tunnel running through the passenger compartment to the back wheels.

And the transverse engine is safer in the event of an accident, because the engine is mounted in such a way that it can't be pushed into the passenger compartment.

Both the 1800 and six cylinder 2200 engines are extremely quiet and perform with flair.

The 1800 and 1800 HL accelerate from 0 to 60 mph in 16.2 seconds and have a top speed of 92 mph. The 2200 HL and 2200 HLS reach 60 mph in 11.8 seconds and have a top speed of 105.4 mph\*.

The unusual combination of six cylinders in a 2.2 litre engine gives the 2200 models a degree of smoothness and power usually associated with much larger (and thirstier) engines.

Automatic transmission is available on all four Princess models as an optional extra.

There are still some more engineering benefits of the Princess that we must look at before we can relax in the comfort of the car itself—but bear with us. We warned you there was more to be said for buying a Princess.

For example we ought to mention the sealed cooling system with spillage tank. That means you very seldom have to worry about the radiator.

We ought to mention that the critical parts of the exhaust system are aluminium for longer life. That means it's less likely to corrode.

And as you know corroding

exhaust systems are one of the major expenses on some cars.

We ought to mention the power assisted twin circuit 'L-split' brake system. If you have a brake pipe failure—very unlikely—you will always have both front brakes and at least one back brake working.

And also the front brakes are power assisted discs.

We ought to mention the electric cooling fan which reduces noise and increases performance and fuel economy.

We ought to mention the rubber mounted steering rack, which makes the car very quiet. And the bonnet supported by gas filled struts, which makes it extremely easy to raise and lower.

And we certainly ought to mention the temperature control on the carburettor intake of 1800 models. We should mention that because apart from it winning a Design Council Award it helps start-up and cold running as well as contributing towards the car's economy.

The Princess has an exceptionally high degree of rigidity, too.

That means the car won't twist so much under stress or as it gets older.

It keeps the wheels in the right place on the road, helps the doors to shut firmly even after years of running—and that too cuts wind noise.

Now it's time to get into the car.

What a relief. To sink into that deep comfortable seat, and give way to the feeling of well being that comes from sitting in a Princess.

The driver's seat on the Princess adjusts to 240 different positions.

Up, down, back, forward and reclining.

It doesn't matter if you are a five foot gymnast or a twenty stone shot-putter, you'll be comfortable in the Princess.

The panel is full of useful information.

As you'd expect there's the speedometer, brake failure warning, oil and ignition lights, heater control, fuel and water temperature gauges and illuminated controls.

But in addition you'll find a seat belt warning light, child locks, twin tungsten headlights (on 1800's), quartz halogen headlights (on 2200's), a heated rear window and inertia seat belts.

On the steering column, there's the horn, and the useful two speed wiper, washer and flick wipe control.

The windscreen washer is an electric four jet system which is most efficient at clearing the flies and dirt.

The windscreen itself is set deep below the bonnet level which helps to prevent lacerations to passenger and driver in accidents.

All designed to make your

journey in any Princess a safe as well as a pleasant one.

The heater has a 3-speed fan and recirculatory air control.

If you're in heavy traffic you can recirculate the air in the car without taking in the fumes of other cars. And it's a massive 5.5 kw, too. So you shouldn't get cold in your Princess, whatever the weather.

And your windows shouldn't mist up either. There's even a side window de-mister.

If you're lucky enough to own a 2200 HLS you'll find even more extras which are fitted as standard.

You'll find a radio. You'll find tinted windows and arm rests between the front seats.

You'll find two cigar lighters. One within reach of back seat passengers, and rear reading lights.

The four Princesses are remarkable value by any standards.

Especially when you consider what you get!

But there are other financial benefits to be gained from owning a Princess.

For example, all four Princesses are in insurance Category Four. This is one or even two groups lower than most of its competitors. This could save you anything from £40.00-£100.00 every year.

What's more, with most insurance companies the Princess is the only car in its group that isn't subject to both a loading and excess payment.

The Princess is also surprisingly economical to service. The engine is easy to get at, Unipart spares are in plentiful supply and fairly priced. And the sales and service dealer network is the largest in the U.K.

It's not surprising that a spare part from Coventry should be cheaper than one from Japan. But compare the cost of spares for the Princess with other British and European manufacturers. In nearly every case the Princess wins out handsomely.

The bonnet on a Princess 1800 costs £30.50\* for example, compared to £76.32 on the Ford Granada and £103.36 on the Saab 99.

And don't forget Leycare and Supercover.

Supercover is the most comprehensive form of unlimited mileage warranty offered by any British car manufacturer.

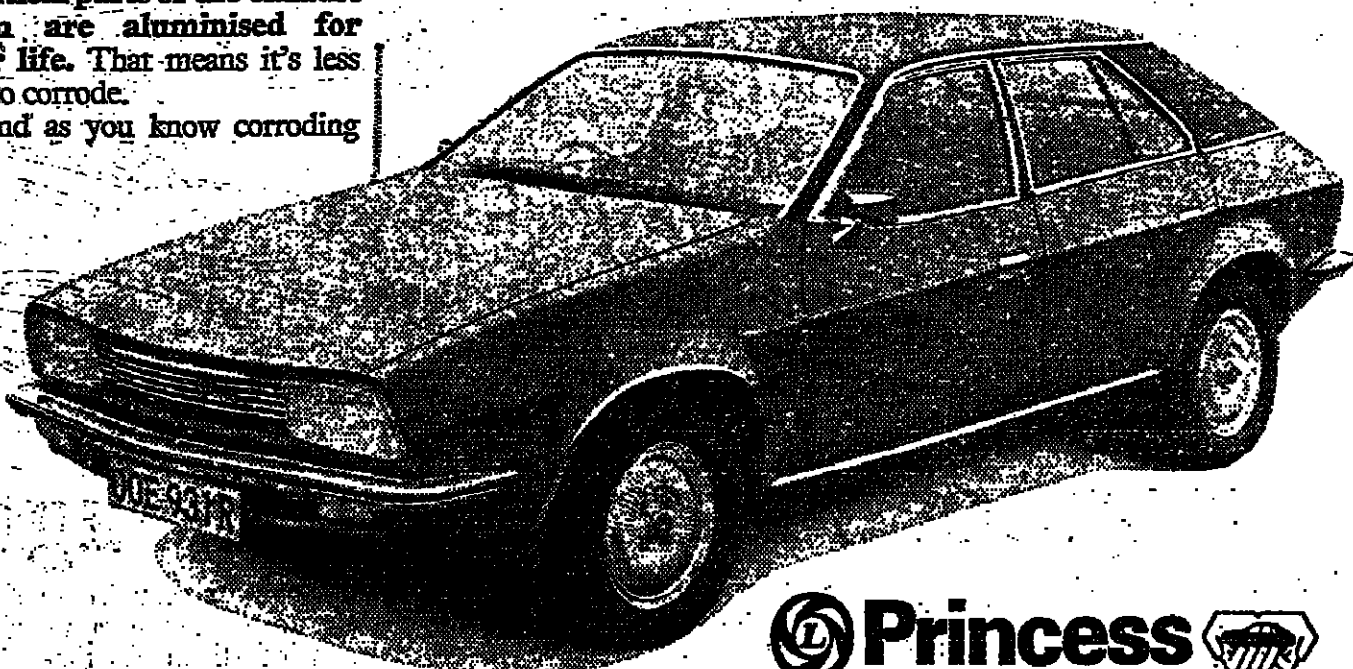
And you have the option to increase it for another year if you wish to.

And there's even more to be said for buying a Princess—but space has finally run out.

We have just one more argument to persuade you—perhaps the most impressive of all.

A test drive. Come and see and sit in and drive a Princess.

And there's no more we can say than that.



**Princess**

A range of beautifully thought out cars. From Leyland Cars. With Supercover.

PRINCESS 1800, £3,140.25, 1800HL, £3,394.17, 2200HL, £4,373.47, 2200HLS, £4,315.64 (CAR FEATURES). PRICES INCLUDE INERTIA REEL BELTS, CAR TAX AND VAT. DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA. \*Source: Leyland Engineering Figures. Performance figures from independent motoring journals. Prices quoted correct at time of going to press. © Hydrazas Registered Trade Mark.



## WEST EUROPE

## Gaullists fight on as Bill on proportional representation passes

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, June 22

Within a week of the serious clash between the Gaullists and the Government over the Bill ratifying the agreement on direct European elections, the National Assembly last night approved, with two dissenting votes, the accompanying Bill stipulating that these elections would take place by proportional representation on the basis of national lists. It applies only to the first election to the European Parliament next year.

The Gaullists had placed on record their strong misgivings about the principle of direct elections in the discussion of the first Bill, and were overruled.

But the Gaullists did not give up without a fight. M. Michel Debré, the former Gaullist Prime Minister, and defender of national sovereignty, led the Gaullists into battle.

He tabled an amendment which made the holding of elections dependent on an international agreement limiting the competence of any European Assembly. But M. Christian Bonnet, the Interior Minister, declared that it amounted

to an "injunction to the government."

It was therefore unacceptable under the terms of the constitution, he said, as it was outside the competence of Parliament. Both M. Debré and the Communists described this as a procedural device, but were overruled.

But M. Debré did not accept defeat. He demanded of the Government a solemn guarantee that it would in future oppose any change in the voting system which would endanger the indivisibility of the republic.

The Interior Minister had, however, made it clear that under Article 2 of the constitution France was "an indivisible republic," and that it would be impossible to change the voting system proposed by the Government without amending the constitution.

But the Assembly did not regard the minister's solemn assurances on this point as adequate, and a chance coalition of Gaullists, Socialists and Communists, with a couple of Reformers and Republicans thrown in, voted an amendment to the effect that any change in the voting system was a matter for the exclusive competence of Parliament.

## Plans agreed for North Sea oilrig blow-outs

Oslo, June 22.—Eight West European nations including Britain agreed here today on a programme to combat oil well blow-outs and pollution in the North Sea.

Ministers and officials called for effective emergency arrangements to tackle the kind of situation created by the Bravo platform blow-out.

Mr. Bjartmar Gjerde, the Norwegian Industries Minister, said after wards that Mr. Paul "Red" Adair, the American whose team capped the Bravo well, was working on a plan for dealing with North Sea emergencies.—Reuters.

## Tankerload of poison in Italian river

Rome, June 22

About 100,000 people were without water in seven towns and villages in southern Piedmont today after a road tanker containing 12 tonnes of poisonous carbon tetrachloride overturned into the River Scrivia.

The Scrivia is a tributary of the Po and fears arose that the poison might be carried across northern Italy.

Local authorities said, however, that the substance, which is insoluble and heavier than water, appeared to have stayed near the lorry in the slow-moving river.

## Soviet talks in Paris dominated by détente

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, June 22

If President Brezhnev's state visit to France were to be measured in terms of a number of documents it produced at its close, then it has been a highly successful one.

No fewer than half a dozen were formally signed at Rambouillet this morning, including an 11-page "declaration" on international problems and two texts on détente and nuclear non-proliferation.

Apart from the pious wishes customary in such documents about the two countries' attachment to peace, international understanding, and a real and general disarmament, they do contain important points of substance, on Africa and the Middle East for instance; and a praiseworthy attempt at a closer definition of détente, which dominated the talks from the first day to the last.

These documents have to be read and interpreted in the light of the discussions of which an unusually full account, which did not attempt to gloss over substantial differences of opinion, was given to the press at Mr. Brezhnev's request.

He summed up the talks on Soviet television last night as having produced "good results." "We sometimes say pleasant things to one another, and sometimes unpleasant ones, but we say them sincerely."

The documents signed today had been worked out long in advance, but the plain speaking during the talks was as unscheduled as it was useful. President Giscard d'Estaing stood his ground with great firmness on détente and on disarmament. If he was rather taken aback by President Brezhnev's criticism of the "Atlantic" drift of French thinking on defence, it did not catch him unprepared; and he in turn surprised his guest by emphasizing the importance of ideological détente and human rights as much as President Carter does.

It is no surprise that the text on détente contains no explicit reference to its ideological aspects, but the Soviet leader made a distinction yesterday between "ideological competition," which was the position between France and Russia and which he was not prepared to give up; and "ideological war," which was what the United States was indulging in, contrary to the Helsinki agreement.

The relevant document, in diplomatic language, does make oblique references to such as "the spirit of détente must not be thwarted by the policy of blocs," or "it must take into consideration the legitimate interests and the standpoint of other countries, and maintain a favourable atmosphere between states."

There is a specific reference to the fact that the "respect for the rights of man and the fundamental freedoms by all states constitutes one of the bases for a deep improvement of their mutual relations."



Mr. Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister (left), President Brezhnev and President Giscard d'Estaing at Rambouillet

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in the general declaration, to which the French Government attached great importance, about the signatories of the Helsinki "adapting to the necessities of détente their action in all parts of the world." It sounds distinctly apocryphal, but refers to President Giscard d'Estaing's concern that détente should not stop short of Africa.

At the same time, the declaration contains a reference to the "sovereignty and territorial integrity of African states" and their right to self-determination "without foreign interference." There is a special mention of the concern of France and Russia for the "sovereignty and territorial integrity of Djibouti."

Of course, it is intentions, and not texts, that count. But in this and other respects, President Brezhnev probably felt it advisable to move a little way towards the French standpoint in his desire to demonstrate the continued friendship of France in his country's present morally

rather defensive situation. Mr. Brezhnev did not succeed in persuading President Giscard d'Estaing to take a more active part in current disarmament talks at Geneva or elsewhere. His insistence on this point was countered by the suggestion that it was up to the two great nuclear powers to show the way rather more convincingly than they were doing at present, and that France could not count on the Soviet Union to do this for her.

However, the French President did obtain useful Soviet support for the French stand on non-proliferation in future discussions with the United States, both countries, in the document specifically devoted to this subject, recognizing that access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy represents for an increasing number of countries an important means of "economic development," provided all possible safeguards were at hand.

In the bilateral field, it was agreed that there should be more cooperation in the fields of transport, chemical industries and the development of fast breeder reactors. A document on trade provides for it to be troubled over the period from 1975 to 1979, instead of the doubling originally agreed upon, and President Giscard d'Estaing said in a toast at the banquet given for him at the new Soviet Embassy here that this objective would be achieved.

Paris, June 22.—President Brezhnev left Paris today for Moscow in a different aircraft from the one which brought him here, a move said by airport officials to have been made for security reasons.

The officials said a second four-engined Lysyushin 162 was flown to the airport from the town of Orléans. The first Lysyushin 162, which had been in the town since the day before, was guarded by members of the KGB in a hangar. Leading article, page 17

## Kidnapped Basque businessman and murdered

From Harry Debeaux  
Madrid, June 22

The body of a Bilbao industrialist and former mayor of the city was found on a mountain trail today, after he had apparently been murdered by Basque separatist henchmen.

Senior Javier de Ybarra, 63, father of 11 and president of the Spanish subsidiary Babcock and Wilcox, was kidnapped 30 days ago from his elegant home on the outskirts of Bilbao. The kidnapping was acknowledged by a branch of the extreme organisation Euzkadi which at first demanded a ransom of 25m in ransom.

The body was found almost a mile from the place where it was kidnapped, in a letter sent to Bilbao radio station two days ago. Apparently the industrialist was carried out there Monday by police was through rough.

A new search was undertaken late this afternoon by Spanish police, who were looking for the body in the place where the kidnapping took place in a thickly wooded country in a mountain pass between Vizcaya and Bilbao.

Apparently Senior de Ybarra was not dead when last Sunday was the last deadline for payment of the ransom ran out. Reliable Basque sources said that the family had deposited 22m in a Swiss bank, but the kidnappers, 100,000 francs, were not enough.

Last Monday's letter said the location of the body, later said by an ETA spokesman in a telephone call to a "boat." As a result, negotiators have been made for security reasons.

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## Little is known of the Democratic Centre Union except that it is led by the Prime Minister Who won the Spanish election?

From William Christen

Madrid, June 22

The manifesto of the victory in Spain's general election reads: "The Democratic Centre Union is not a coalition of opportunists. It has a programme and believes that it is capable of satisfying the actual demands of our society."

Certainly it has a programme, elaborated in a special booklet with a colour photograph of its leader, Señor Suárez, the Prime Minister, on the cover. It is most unlikely, however, that the great majority of Spaniards know what it is, including many of those who voted for it.

Everybody knows that the Centre is "Suárez's party," although it is a coalition of 12 parties and that now it will govern. Further than that, the questions are asked about exactly what it stands for and who its members are.

Cynics regard the party as little more than a group of mischievous ones, Christian democratic, social democratic and liberal, filled with people who have suddenly become converted to "democracy," as a way of assuring themselves access to power or of keeping themselves in it. Señor Suárez is the anchor, and without him the Centre would crumble.

The other side of the argument is that Señor Suárez had not used his vantage point as Prime Minister, leading the Centre, the elections would have been polarized between the "neo-Francoist" Popular Alliance and the left, a dangerous climax to a transition period.

History clearly teaches the tendency of Spaniards to divide into two halves: the right and the left, and almost always the dividing line has ended in confrontation, the manifesto says.

"The Centre is the instrument capable of bringing

together moderation and incorruptibility in the government. The future leaders of the country have to be men and women not traumatised by any confrontation, respectful of other opinions, progressive in the social field and conscious in the political and economic fields."

The Centre was registered formally as an electoral coalition on May 3, the day that Señor Suárez announced that he would head the Madrid list as an independent.

It was formed hastily, having its origins in the Democratic Centre, brought together by Señor José María Arellano, the former Foreign Minister, who graciously and surprisingly allowed Señor Suárez to take the lead in the Centre's manifesto.

Among the 12 groups in the Centre are the Christian Democratic Party, led by Señor Fernando Álvarez de Miranda, the popular Democratic Party, led by Señor Ignacio Camacho, the Popular Party led by Señor Pio Cabanillas, the Social Democratic Party led by Señor Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, and the Federation of Democratic and Liberal Parties led by Señor Joaquín Garrigues Walker. These leaders, apart from Señor Camacho, who was Information Minister, were all in this moderate opposition under General Franco. Señor Ordóñez was a member of the Opposition's negotiating team with the last Suárez Government.

Then there are regional groups and a lot of independents. "Suárez's men," as the press refers to them, some of whose names in the list of candidates provoked accusations that the Centre had gone "blue," a reference to the blue Falangist shirts of the Franco era.

In the election the Independents have 57 per cent of the Congress seats, the Christian Democratic Party 33, the Christian Demo-

cratic 18, the Federación 16 and the Social Democrats 13. In 1977 these groups have 19, twelve, seven and 10 seats respectively out of the total 105, with the rest divided among the other seven groups.

Like Señor Suárez himself, the Centre has no strong ideology. It has been called "moderate" or "centrist" as most of its leaders belong like Señor Suárez to the "old" generation, the "old" [post-civil war] generation.

It believes in a new constitution, degrees of autonomy for the Basque country and Cantabria, strengthened public administration, the separation of church and state, equal rights for women, social freedom and improved social security. Its priority is given to the economic programme, centring financial reform.

When Señor Felipe González, secretary-general of the Spanish Workers' Social Party, said his party was the strongest in the Centre, with 11 seats, he was not wrong. The left wing of the Centre, represented by the Social Democrats, and the right, represented by the Independent Centre, may need a strong whip in the next Parliament to make it support the Government as a block.

But the party wants to preserve its own identity, which could lead to splits. The only idiosyncrasy the Centre has is the photograph of Señor Suárez as the song "Vota Centro, vota Centro, vota para el sufragio" (Vote for the Centre, vote for the Centre, vote for freedom).

Madrid, June 22.—Señor Suárez had surprise talks today with Señor Santiago Carrillo, the Communist Party secretary-general, who is known as the "bridge" between the two men.

Señor Carrillo said he received as a representative of the political group in the new Parliament.—Reuters.

## Communists in Portugal call big protest

From Jose Shercliff  
Lisbon, June 22

Workers all over Portugal were challenging the Government's home policy in a huge demonstration tonight organised by the Communist-controlled trade union organization, Inter-sindical.

The Government has broken off all negotiations with Inter-sindical over collective labour contracts and wages, in a statement published today, it accused Inter-sindical of trying to introduce Communist matters into the negotiations.

The statement reminded workers of the seriousness of the crisis through which the country was passing.

Tonight's demonstration was taking place in what must be the dirtiest city in Europe. A seven-day strike of garbage collectors has left Lisbon with about 3,000 tons of garbage in the streets. In spite of official appeals to householders to keep their rubbish down to burn what they can, and put everything else into closed sacks, the city has become a huge rubbish dump.

## Italian politician shot in the legs by terrorists

From Patricia Clough  
Rome, June 22

A Christian Democratic politician from Pavia, north-west of Florence, today became the fifth person to be shot in the legs by terrorists in Italy this month.

Signor Giancarlo Nicolai, 45, vice-president of the Pistoia provincial branch of the Christian Democratic Party, was attacked, like the other eight victims by gunmen as he left home for work. He was taken to hospital with two bullets in his legs.

Later, a group calling itself the "Communist Front Line Organisation" said it had attacked Signor Nicolai because he was a member of the "political mafia" in Pavia. It alleged that he was helping to destroy the achievements of the Italian working class with the aid of the "reformist Communist Party"—a reference to the Communist collaboration with the Christian Democratic Government.

Another reason for the attack

on Signor Nicolai appeared to be the fact that he is a personal manager of the Breda engineering company, regarded as the "front line" as part of the "capitalist machine."

Milan, June 22.—Counsel dry defended the ideals of Signor Nicolai, the 45-year-old guerrilla leader, at his trial on charges which include attempted murder of a policeman during his arrest 17 months ago.

Also on trial in the heavily guarded court are four alleged accomplices in the "Red" attacks, which is one of the most active left-wing guerrilla groups and is held responsible for several bombings, kidnappings and assassinations.

The state yesterday demanded 21 years' jail for Signor Nicolai and sentences from five to 15 years for the other accomplices. Charges against them include resisting arrest, possessing arms and aiding defence lawyers today asked the court to take into consideration the defendants' moral and ideological motives.—Reuters.



## Ever thought of traffic without the lights?

Each day in Britain, 17,000,000 vehicles travel to and fro over thousands of intersections on 206,600 miles of road. Crucial to their flow are 44,000 traffic lights.

These lights are powered by electricity. So are motorway signs, street and motorway lighting, level crossings, pedestrian crossings and city centre traffic computers.

Without traffic control, most of the goods vital to our economy would fail to reach their destination on time. Electricity helps you in more ways than you think.

**THINKELECTRIC**  
The Electricity Council, England and Wales.



## SEAS tegy of self-help advocated by econ states to tackle gy and raw materials rundown

June 22.—Prime Minister here today said that the policy of self-help by states to solve the energy and raw materials problem was the only realistic one. He said that the energy and raw materials problem was the only realistic one. He said that the energy and raw materials problem was the only realistic one.

## Third World unhappy over news coverage

By Roger Barthoud  
News reporting could become the next area of confrontation between the rich and poor countries if the four big international news agencies do not make some concessions to Third World agencies, Mr. Barthoud said.

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e Quebec provincial  
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police cleared. It  
hopes to agree on  
recommendations  
for expanding inter-  
national food aid,  
lowering trade  
barriers and securing  
food supplies at stable prices.

Mr. Arthur Tancu, Agri-  
culture Secretary of the Phil-  
ippines, who is the elected presi-  
dent of the council, said work  
on the revised plan was being  
slowed down by differences be-  
tween the EEC group, repre-  
sented in the working commit-  
tee by Mr. Christopher Fogarty,  
the British delegate, and other  
countries.

Delegates to the United  
Nations World Food Council,  
meeting here, said a revised  
version of the proposal, to be  
put to the conference, for  
endorsement, would now in-  
clude only a commitment to  
increase development aid.  
Instead of "accepting" a  
goal of \$8,300m, the revised  
version being drafted today in-  
cluded the figure of \$4,000m  
as a "target" for the year 1980.  
It was to be taken into  
account "by donor countries."

Asked whether there had  
been a confrontation between  
the EEC group and other coun-  
tries, a spokesman for the  
EEC said: "I would not call it a  
confrontation. It was just us  
against the rest of the world."

The council, the world's  
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international food aid and de-  
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a week-long session here. It  
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mendations for expanding in-  
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trade barriers and securing  
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Mr. K. B. Brown, general  
manager of the Channel news  
agency, issued these cables  
from Lomé to Accra, 250 miles  
away, had to go through Paris  
and London and took 48 hours.  
Some delegates pinned hopes  
on space satellites to produce  
dramatic improvements.

## EEC blocks world plan for agricultural aid

Manila, June 22.—The EEC  
countries today blocked a pro-  
posal that the world com-  
munity should provide \$8,300m  
a year in aid for agricul-  
tural projects in devel-  
oping countries.  
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## Body found after secret US aircraft crashes

Agaña, Guam, June 22.—The  
body of a naval crew member  
from a secret communications  
aircraft which crashed in mid-  
Pacific last night on its way  
home to Guam, was found  
today near Wake Island, a  
United States Navy spokesman  
said here.

The search was called off for  
the 15 others on board, all of  
whom were thought to be  
dead. The aircraft, an EC-130,  
which flies secret communi-  
cations missions in the Pacific,  
crashed into the ocean about a  
mile off Wake and exploded in  
flames, witnesses told Navy  
officials.

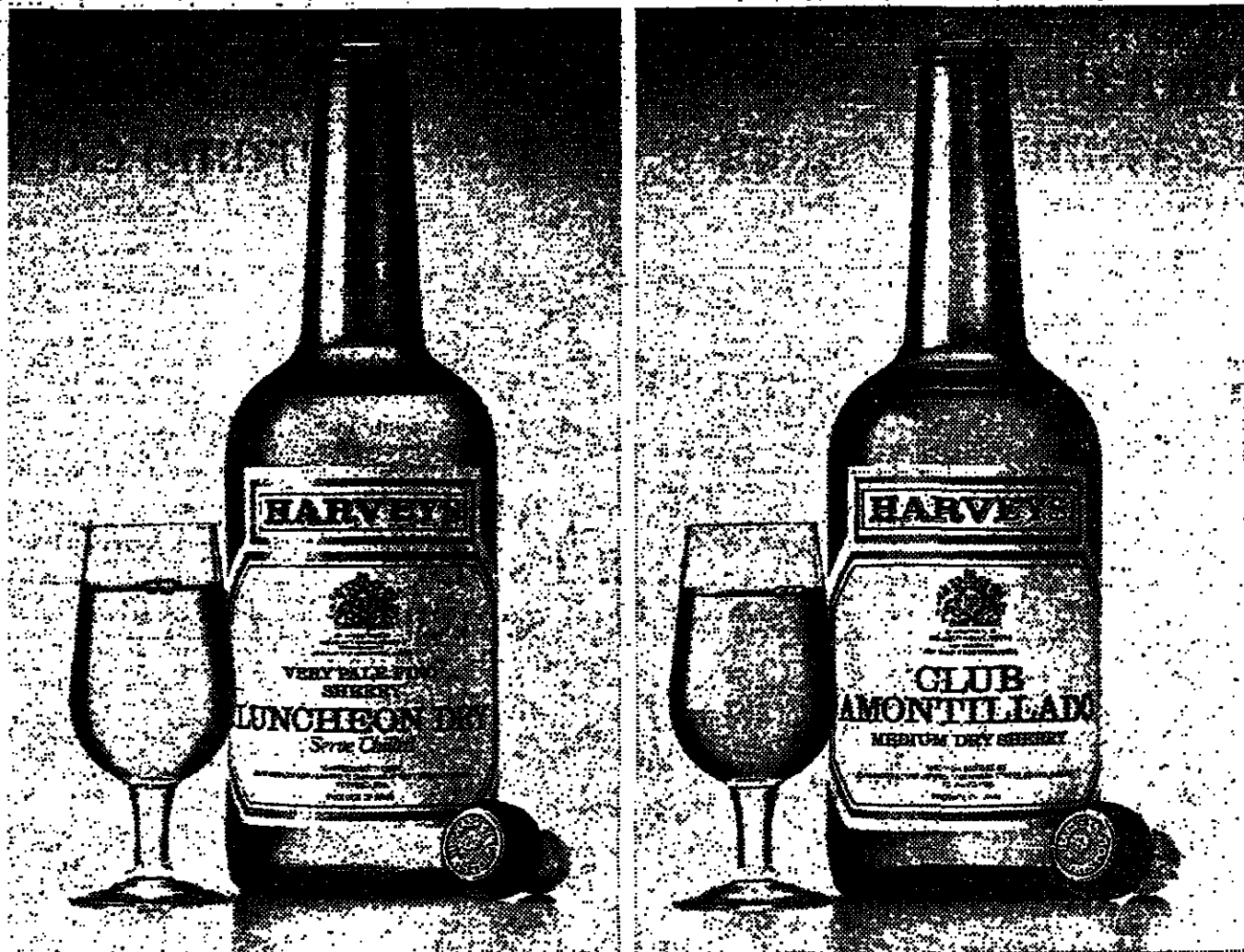
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## The growth of two classic styles of sherry.

Today, as you read your newspaper, white Palomino grapes are gradually ripening on the gently rolling hills around Jerez de la Frontera.

They will be ready for harvesting in September. A critical time, for if picked too soon the harvest would not have reached its full potential; picked too late and the grapes would have withered in the heat of the Spanish sun.

After harvesting the grapes will be pressed, then the mosto (juice) allowed to ferment freely for a while in casks within

the cool, vaulted bodegas. Certain mostos will develop flor (yeast on the surface of the young wine), others will not. Only those that do will ultimately become finos or amontillados.

The classic fino is very light in colour and very dry to taste, with a delicate bouquet. Luncheon Dry is just such a fino, and is best served lightly chilled as it is in Jerez itself.

The classic amontillado is richer in colour and medium dry to taste, having taken on a particular nuttiness of the wood. Such is the character of Club Amontillado.

LUNCHEON DRY & CLUB AMONTILLADO  
from Harveys of Bristol

## Australians think Braque nude is not good value

Canberra, June 22.—The  
Australian National Gallery  
attempt to buy a famous nude  
painting, "Grand Nu" by Bra-  
que, has met with disapproval.  
News that the Government  
might have to pay a Paris art  
dealer more than \$4m (about  
\$645,000) for the painting  
quickly drew criticism from  
Mr. Johannes Bjelke-Petersen,  
the Queensland Premier, and  
Mr. Lindsay Thomson, the ac-  
tial Victoria Premier.

Neither liked reproductions  
they saw of the picture. "It  
looks like a pregnant sumo-  
wrestler," Mr. Bjelke-Petersen  
said.

Mr. K. B. Brown, general  
manager of the Channel news  
agency, issued these cables  
from Lomé to Accra, 250 miles  
away, had to go through Paris  
and London and took 48 hours.  
Some delegates pinned hopes  
on space satellites to produce  
dramatic improvements.

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and London and took 48 hours.  
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on space satellites to produce  
dramatic improvements.

## Prague sees 'secret service hand' in BBC programme

Prague, June 22.—The  
Communist Party newspaper  
said today that a recent  
BBC television programme on  
dissidents in Czechoslovakia  
was "under the protective hand"  
of the British secret service.

The newspaper also attacked  
the Czech Ambassador to  
London, Mr. Jaroslav Pávek, a  
former British Ambassador to  
Czechoslovakia, for a letter he  
wrote to The Times on February  
28.

There were no facts (in  
the BBC programme) and no  
sensationalism to be used," Rude  
Pravda said. "After all, that is  
an old rule. To heighten the  
sensational and drama, hidden  
cameras and microphones were  
used every where, and every-  
body knows, belong to the equip-  
ment of the specialists of the British  
secret service, under the pro-  
tective hand of which the  
programme was produced."

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and London and took 48 hours.  
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on space satellites to produce  
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## g Hassan's supporters parliamentary majority

June 22.—Independ-  
ent-wing parties sup-  
porting Hassan have won  
d stage of the Moroccan  
elections to gain an abso-  
lute majority of 186 seats in  
54-member Parliament, in  
preliminary official  
results.

of the Parliament, or  
others, were elected  
by indirect vote by  
an 18,000 representa-  
tional government coun-  
cil of agriculture, com-  
merce, industry, and handi-  
crafts. The other 176 seats  
were elected by direct universal  
vote on June 3.

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manager of the Channel news  
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away, had to go through Paris  
and London and took 48 hours.  
Some delegates pinned hopes  
on space satellites to produce  
dramatic improvements.

## iet Union questions whale statistics

June 22.—Japan  
Soviet Union today  
a proposal to impose  
cent-cut in the annual  
a of the North Pacific  
hale set by the Inter-  
Whaling Commission  
nations, which between  
count for 75 per cent  
annual commercial  
quota of 22,000 whales  
voted, sharply criticized  
recommended by the  
ion's scientific commi-  
y asked the committee  
again at its annual IWC  
ice met for its third  
discussions.

The commission's scientists  
have recommended a complete  
ban on the fishing of male  
sperm whales in the area, and  
a kill quota of only 700 for  
females next year. The sperm  
whale quota for 1976-77 in the  
North Pacific was 2,200.  
Dr. Ivan Nikanorov, leader of  
the Soviet delegation, strongly  
criticized the recommendation  
and called for a further sci-  
entific analysis of the sperm  
whale population.  
He said in a statement:  
"We cannot judge that this  
recommendation is adequate  
when the quota last year was  
for more than 4,000 male  
whales whereas this year it

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June 22 1977

## x relief for wear and tear of clothing

Inland Revenue

Mr Walton

June 21

Mr Walton

Mr Walton

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## Chancery Division

worn going to and from work and

not exclusively at work, then it

could not be said that the expendi-

ture on those clothes fell within

section 188.

The taxpayer was concerned

with the fundamental overall fair-

ness of the tax system. He

pointed out, and with some justifi-

cation, that if his employers had

provided him with suitable

clothes, the cost would have been

deductible from his employers' profits

for the purpose of income tax.

Why, the taxpayer asked, should

that not be the case where he

bought the clothing himself? But

that was not a question for the

court but for those responsible

for the legislation.

It was also submitted that the

taxpayer should be allowed to

apportion the cost of clothing in

the same way that the costs of

car travel or hotel expenses could

be apportioned for tax purposes.

His Lordship found sympathy with

the idea but the matter had been

dealt with in *Hillier v Leake* (The

Times July 6, 1976). Doubtless

worn for an individual's warmth

and decency concurrently with

wearing them in order to have the

appearance required by the job.

No apportionment of the expenditure

was possible.

The appeal was dismissed with

costs. The taxpayer asked, should

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[illegible]

But the shot he was talking about merely put Alexander 0-30 down at 6-6 in the first set. As a winner, it might as easily have been clean, and the game and set

break points for 4-3 and broke to love for 8-7. "Until I can get a bit more punch into my service, I'm going to keep on losing matches that way", Lloyd said later.

What else? Well, there was Ray Ruffels almost winning to straight

Britain's two leading women, Virginia Wade and Susan Barker, both won handsomely. Two teenage Americans caused a stir, Tracy Austin of Rolling Hills, California, lost only six games to the powerful Elly Slesinger, played a Power Federation Cup player.

Club chairman, yesterday. But it is not known whether Connors who was loudly booed on to the Wimbledon centre court yesterday, had apologized for missing the parade of former champions on the opening day of the tournament.

**Second round**  
MISS S. BARKER (GB) beat Mrs H. Maschhoff (Germany), 6-1, 6-5  
Mrs B. Sparrow-Vragh (Denmark) beat Mrs J. R. Susman (US), 6-3, 6-2.  
L. Charles v Miss M. Navarrette:  
M. Durr and Miss S. Wade v  
Miss T. Holaday and Miss K. May:  
R. L. Case and G. Masters v H. Filloi  
and J. Fyfol.  
A. M. Lloyd v L. Edmondson and  
A. Marks v E. Manderson and  
Vazquez: G. Dowdson and R. Ach-  
v E. Friedler and J. Karzon: Miss P.  
Moor and Miss J. Proyer v Miss P.  
Bostrom and Mrs M. Carlilo.



**Mark Cox takes the chair.**









ICI's new £40 million Protein Plant rises from the mud of a field at Billingham, Teesside.

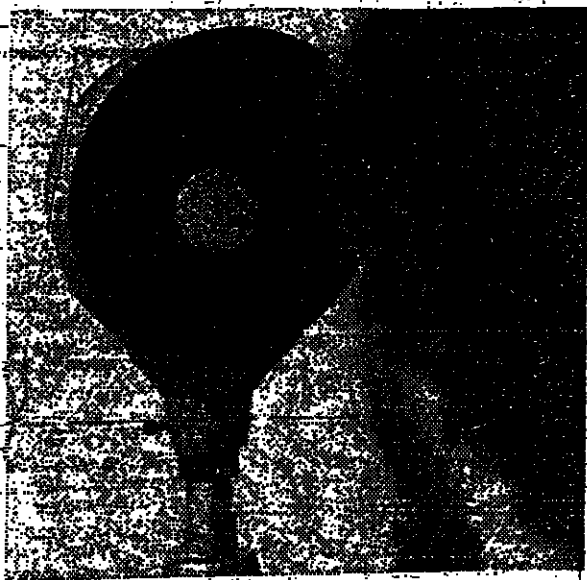
## 'It's a common British cry: we did the research, but nothing happened. ICI has the muscle to follow through.'

Peter King, Research Director, ICI Agricultural Division, Billingham, Teesside.

Industry is frequently criticised for not investing enough or not being sufficiently adventurous. But ICI is now putting £40 million behind an imaginative new idea which will take it into a major new business area - the production of protein for animal food from a derivative of natural gas. This project could rank in importance with ICI's discovery of polythene. Here the man who has led the research team since 1968, Peter King, explains to Robert Heller, Editor of 'Management Today', how this potential multi-million pound industry was developed.

Heller: Protein from natural gas. That's a pretty staggering concept. How did the idea first come about?

King: In the late sixties our research into fertilisers had gone about as far as it could go, so we looked around for an area that seemed to have real potential. We know a lot about agriculture - we've got our own development farms - so animal nutrition seemed reasonable.



*Methylophilus methylotrophus* bacteria. Several million times smaller than a grain of sand, they contain 80% protein.

Heller: And presumably the most promising route in animal nutrition was synthetic protein?

King: Well no. It wasn't quite as tidy as that. We sort of cast around and eventually homed in on finding a protein component for intensively reared live stock. In other words, calves, chickens and pigs.

Heller: Before you considered the kind of chemistry required, you chose your market?

King: Oh yes. Of course at that stage we didn't know how big it was, or about the economics and supply of competitive products like soya and fish



Robert Heller and Peter King watch protein being 'grown' in a laboratory fermenter.

meal. But it soon became clear that Europe was going to be the key market.

Heller: Why Europe?

King: Europe has 250 million people who like eating meat, but it hasn't got its own sources of protein. It has to import huge quantities of expensive protein concentrates.

Heller: I gather the basis of this new protein turned out to be bacteria.

King: Yes. Bacteria typically contain over 70% protein. The question was, which bacterium? We decided to look for a micro-organism that would live on natural gas. We searched throughout the world and we discovered several, but the breakthrough didn't come until we found that they liked living on methanol - a derivative of natural gas - rather than the gas itself. We said, in that case, let's feed them with a little methanol and see how they get on.

The improvement was remarkable - they really grew thick and fast. Methanol turned out to be the ideal convenience food for our bugs.

The one we eventually chose - *Methylophilus methylotrophus* - we had actually found in County Durham. It's tiny - you need several billion to make a grain of sand - but we ended up with a product containing nearly 80% crude protein - more than any other protein feedstuff.

Heller: And you happened to be sitting on top of a plant here on Teesside that makes a vast amount of methanol from natural gas.

King: That's right. A new process for making methanol from natural gas was one of our earlier research successes.

Heller: So you found your bug. You knew how it grew. You knew there was a market. Now presumably you had to find the money.

King: Yes. Up to that point we'd only been spending hundreds of thousands of pounds. Now we felt confident enough to build a pilot plant. That was the first big throw. It cost £1 million.

Heller: So a major decision was required.

King: It had to go to the main Board as this was a move into a new business area. Fortunately they already knew about it - it's always been a highly prominent project - and they supported it.

Heller: And the pilot plant came up with the goods?

King: We had big problems, we were continually breaking new ground, but after two years we reckoned we had a viable process.

Heller: So from that moment on you decided to draw up the plans for a major plant?

King: We had already started and we knew the size we wanted. The new plant being built will make between 50 and 70,000 tons of protein a year. It will cost £40 million but it's still only a beginning.

Heller: You've been talking about enormous sums of money.

King: With this sort of process development, unless you've got the resources of a successful com-

pany behind you, you might as well not start the research. It's a common British cry, "we did the research, but nothing happened". One of the strengths of ICI is that it's got the marketing and financial muscle and the confidence to follow through.

Heller: You now have other competitors in this field. What sort of start do you have over them?

King: Two years.

Heller: Not a very wide margin is it?



Protein from natural gas - a staggering concept.

King: It isn't. The only way we can ensure that we actually seize the lion's share of this business from now on is by investing, operating, selling and going hell for leather.

Heller: What do you think it required? Courage or imagination or both to allow the project to proceed?

King: Both - imagination by the team working on it and courage by the Company to go ahead on this scale in a brand new area. ICI is a funny sort of place, you know. People don't get stopped from doing things very often. If they truly believe in what they're doing, and they've got some sort of track record, then they tend to be given the green light.

Ideas in action











efforts to renegotiate Americans the Bermuda air which covers air across the north Atlantic auspiciously, but have not surprisingly well. It is to say the least to give notice in June of the cancellation of anybody in White. Rarely have appreciated run-up of the American election would have discussions could have several months, and twelve months of talking did be seriously expedited of the early British were too outlandish to seriously as points, probably the that either the of Trans World should from the blue ribbon to London route. was, however, right to renegotiate Bermuda. A treaty was signed in the growth of aviation so swift since then that come badly out of date. Intervening thirty-one the 1946 agreement in 1977 the era of the signed Super Constellation than the supersonic and the 400-seater lions towards Bermuda new agreement is being were lengthy and

ing of the general of the Organization of States which ended yesterday has been the first full-dress inter-debate on the new rights policy adopted by Administration. President Cyrus Vance founded with a united front ships led by Brazil and tries of the "southern Argentina, Chile, and Paraguay. His most allies were Venezuela, Colombia and the peaking countries of the with Mexico in support but tending to the issue by linking it back on American trade policy.

Speaking, the countries of Mr. Vance are those at least a measure of freedom prevails and ants show some respect rights of the individual. His opponents are the states which, more publicly, subordinate all rights to an overriding of national security. At this scale of has been forged on Marxist terrorists, and the latter are the real of human rights. This of a chicken-and-eggment. Throughout Latin-terrorism and authoritarianism have fed on each other. But the military are now very much on have suppressed not only but all other forms of activity. The only insti-which can do anything

to protect the persecuted individual is now the Church, whose resistance to the "dictators," as Father John Hartigan admitted in a recent issue of *The Tablet*, has "stiffened slowly and with reluctance."

In fact the past two or three years have seen "churchmen" in many Latin American countries speaking out with considerable courage against regimes which use the language, symbols and rites of Christianity while committing or condoning acts of brutality against their fellow men, and which, by imposing rigid state control on all economic, social, political and cultural activities, have produced an obscene parody of the very totalitarian communism they claim to be fighting against. Not surprisingly, the main political issue in many of these countries is now the conflict between church and state. The extreme example at this moment is the tiny Central American republic of El Salvador, where many priests have been murdered, arrested or (when lucky enough to be foreigners) expelled, and where the Archbishop is daily vilified in a government-sponsored press campaign.

President Carter is uneasily conscious that most of the Latin American military regimes came into power with a degree of United States encouragement and support. In raising the issue of human rights, therefore, he is not gratuitously interfering in the internal affairs of the countries in question but trying to undo some of the damage done by earlier interference. Already he has cut military aid to some

sians had great hopes, of in the days of President e. They watched happily withdrawal from the itary command, expelled ericans, and obstructed regement and consolidation of the Common Market. not much like President le's idea of extending to the Urals but they saw the key to their hopes in the western alliance, 'enually driving the s back across the y. They also seemed to y could make common with France in containing y felt up to be a continuing om West Germany.

hopes survived in ed form under President and he declined after President Giscard entered office in 1974. He favoured him rather e left in the election n but they became very when he seemed to be French military doctrine back into NATO. They rticularly upset when, in 1976, General Mery, the Chief of Staff, criticized al doctrine of massive on and moved away from

the position that France was committed only to the "second battle"—that is, the battle to defend France rather than Western Germany. He said it was no longer to be excluded that France would take part also in the forward battle. For this was attacked not only by the Russians but also by the Gallists and the French communists, all of whom knew that it was weak in at least in part the thought of the President. Relations were also not much helped when President Giscard went to Moscow and suggested that the ideological struggle was incompatible with détente.

Russian hopes of reviving special relationship with France must now be once again on the ascendant, though with more caution than before. Their special relationship with Washington is in trouble, and they are not doing all that well with Bonn either, so Paris becomes correspondingly more attractive especially as President Giscard is now having to edge back towards the Gaullists for political support. In addition his views on curbing the ideological struggle have suddenly become more congenial now that not only

K. H. Richards

While your leading article (1) correctly describes a phase of Dutch elm disease as an environmental disaster, the environmental policy proposed in the article calls for some amendment, it is necessary to identify the disappearance of elm as environmentally disastrous. In fact, particularly in the Netherlands, much of the scenery of many villages in eastern Europe has been the only tree landscape. When it is killed away, the scenery alters so much that the human and one can legally speak of environmental catastrophe. Elsewhere, as in the British Isles and some of the limestone regions of Europe, it may be of no consequence.

the deal which they have proposed will be handed over to the airlines for negotiation practice. But the government must continue to monitor its progress closely, ready to intervene if there is any suggestion that Bermuda II, by rationalizing seat numbers and services, is running against the interests of the travelling public.

If it proves impossible to obtain a "choice of seats" on a certain route, the government wishes to travel on either the British or American airlines, flying the route, and is regularly forced on to the other, then it will have been proved that there is something wrong with the mechanism which has been established during the negotiations.

But this will be a matter of detailed checks and balances. Overall, Bermuda II appears to be a very acceptable document which ought to work largely in the public's favour, particularly if it does not suggest more, suggest it will lower air fares on all terms. British Airways, and the two private British north Atlantic operators, British Caledonian and Laker, will in future be on fairly more even terms commercially with the American airlines than they were in the past. There should be no show-if they do not win for Britain.

It is not more lucrative than the traffic on what is the most important air route in the world,

of the worst offenders (and they were attracted by voluntarily renouncing United States military aid altogether). The next step, logically, and already urged at Congress, is to make economic aid conditional on specific improvements in respect for human rights.

In Britain, where the issue of human rights and foreign policy is to be discussed at a Foreign Office-sponsored seminar in Oxford next weekend, we can no longer exercise significant leverage over Latin America as a whole. A possible exception is Bolivia, which is currently waiting for a British aid programme for five million pounds re-modelled in tin mines and tin finance—a "last settlement" imposed, last year, when the Government sent troops into the mines, to end a long strike. It arrested all the strike leaders and deported a number of them to Chile. The National Union of Mineworkers, which sent three of its more-moderate leaders to investigate the situation in the Bolivian mines and was appalled at the conditions they reported, has urged the British Government to stop the aid programme. Certainly its delivery should be made conditional on the release of the arrested miners and the recognition of their freedom of association as required by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Failing that, the aid should be given not to the Government but to the Bolivian churches. Then it would be sure to reach those Bolivians who desperately need it.

President Carter is moving in the opposite direction but also the French communists, who have newly discovered that human rights are violated in the Soviet Union. A comfortable, stable state relationship with President Giscard is still probably more important to the Russians than the inevitable turmoil of having to deal with the French left. Significantly President Brezhnev has not met M. Marchais, the French communist leader, during his state visit to Paris.

The visit is therefore interesting in showing the interplay of Russian and French policies in Europe but it is not likely to have any very profound effect on the actual course of events. The two Presidents can make whatever agreements they like on human rights or non-intervention, or the one can extend the principles of détente to other parts of the world, including Russia, but even if the Russians mean what they say they cannot exert much influence on France, especially through a now much weakened French President, and France can neither exert decisive power on her own nor speak for Europe in the way that President de Gaulle and the Russians—once hoped.

I suggest that the conservationist policy required is protection of the normally mixed hedgerows in those areas where elm is a major landscape component. Then, if the disease threatens, as it did after the 1967 outbreak, the various elms can reestablish themselves in situ without any expensive replanting programme. Also, since elms are highly variable and many are characteristic of particular areas only, this programme should help preserve that regional diversity that makes living in England so striking an experience.

R. B. KITCHENS, Director,  
Commonwealth Bureau of Plant  
Breeding and Genetics,  
Department of Agricultural  
Science and Applied Biology,  
21, Gordon Street,  
Cambridge.

June 12.

From the General Secretary of Apex Six, The fundamental issue at stake in the Cranwick dispute is freedom of association.

In 1971 the managing director sacked people in his employment who were seeking to organize their fellow-joiners into a trade union. In 1972/73 workers joined the Transport and General Workers' Union and demonstrated their opposition to the company and the company's management verbally undertook to recognize the union. Thereafter the company sacked the seven leading members of the Transport and General Workers' Union despite its undertakings and broke up organization once again.

In 1976 when workers went out on strike against the bullying attitude of management they were

the local area. I was allowed to enter the factory later on and met about 150 workers, which are the total number now in the factory which includes management. The invitation made to me through the press was clearly breached. Once again the company and its accomplices has shown the bad faith which they have displayed during the whole of their relationship with the trade union movement over the past seven years and only a fundamental re-education, re-orientation, responsibilities and obligations in the field will enable this dispute to be resolved.

Yours faithfully,  
ROY GRANTHAM,  
General Secretary,  
Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff,  
22 Worpole Road, SW19,  
June 21.

people and take many of them waiting in line for a number of picket lines obviously planned started before the workers' arrive; the picket lines are perfectly out of place; many picket reporters had action by the several times.

Now, disappear and orderly as the police are provoking the picket the picket them to

Whatever numbers on the demonstration, I shall be with it.

[illegible]

From Miss Melanie Winterbotham, Sir, I share the concern of Jeremy Smith of the Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers (letter, June 21) about police behaviour on the Grunwick picket line, and its consequences.

that he was organized to bewilder the public and to create a false impression that the managing director sent me through the press to meet him that day I went to our committee room and a message was telephoned to him that I was going round to the factory. When I arrived there he was speaking to the press prior to entering the factory, he drove off in his car and I was left standing in order to avoid a meeting at that time.

During the lunch break workers

action has not been, as Mr Smith suggests, to get the coaches into the factory: it has been to instigate violence and discredit the strikers.

On November 1, 1976, police arrested nine pickets. Six of these were found guilty, on February 24, of obstructing the police on the highway, but an appeal by them was upheld in Middlesex Crown Court, and the police were ordered to pay costs.

injured as a result of the strikers in this area.

One, wounded unnecessarily using to suit casualties. Are their noses out of the picket line? You're sure, I.F.O'Brien, Seal Square, Selsey,

On Monday, June 15, I saw the police rush at the crowd of 100 or so pickets and indiscriminately grab

From Mr Louis Bloom-Cooper, QC Sir, The new revised transcript of the judgment in R v Holdsworth (the guardsman's case) which you report in full, refers to the restriction contained in section 3 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967. The restriction provides that in the case of a young adult offender (between 17 and 21) imprisonment is unavailable for a period of between six months and three years. If the court thinks that a prison sentence of six months or more is justified, the sentence must be three years too severe if it must (other than in limited circumstances not relevant to the guardsman's case) pass a sentence of hospital training.

This fetter on the powers of the criminal courts is heavily disliked by the legal profession and the House of Lords in its judgment, Mr Justice Wilson said with evident pleasure (although it could not influence the case) that "One knows that that particular sentence is in the process of being reviewed in the sense that the Bill (the Criminal Law Bill) is going through Parliament in order to take away the restrictions imposed upon the courts in dealing with offenders under the age of 21." Your Lordships could hardly be blamed for not knowing that the amendment passed during the Bill's passage through the House of Lords on March 10, 1977, to repeal section 3 was in fact reversed in the Committee Stage of the Bill in the House of Commons on June 22, 1977, before the Court of Appeal hearing in the guardsman's case.

While one appreciates the anomalies that occur in sentencing youngsters who commit offences attracting medium-term sentences, there are overwhelming reasons for opposing any proposal to relax section 3 unless and until the recommendations of the Advisory Council on the Penal System in its report of May, 1974, on the Young Adult Offender are fully implemented. The Home Secretary has approved in principle the new custody and control order devised by the Advisory Council but he has said that the lack of resources necessitates postponement of any legislation.

The disastrous effect of singling out section 3 for the legislative axe at this point will simply mean that the present local system will be a large, but unscrutinisable number of youngsters into the adult prisons. The whole trend of the penal law for under 21s throughout this century has been progressively to keep young people out of the adult prison system. The Committee in the House of Commons wisely acceded to the Home Office view that the repeal of section 3 would be very undesirable, and by one vote last Thursday, after a lively and well-informed debate that view prevailed.

Yours faithfully,  
LOUIS BLOOM-COOPER,  
Goldsmith Building,  
Temple, EC4.  
June 22.

From Mrs Helen Harmsworth Sir, As the mother of a daughter who was attacked with intent to rape, I have read your leading article on the guardsman's attack on Miss Meggs (June 21) with feelings of amazement and shock at the attitude of the judges regarding such a case.

Surely it does not have to be a woman to understand the effects of assault on a girl. My daughter suffered a compound fracture of the jaw and was in hospital for a fortnight and had

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June 2

From Mr. Philip Lewis

Sir, Kingman: everywhere have been revealed with shock, indignation and revulsion at the grotesque caricature conjured up by The Times of Donald Beves as the so-called "Communist King" of Wisconsin. As King's in the shavings, Donald Beves was my supervisor for three years and a close friend during my post-graduate work at the college. As an undergraduate I had a French tutor, and as a graduate I had a German tutor. I lived in adjacent rooms on the same staircase as King's and shared with him the services of the mistress of the college and most laconic of all College "beddies".

Mr. Hennessy mentions that Donald was an "exemplary" supervisor. So he was, but not, I suspect, in the way Mr Hennessy interprets the adjective. We submitted weekly essays and nominally discussed them (he was oblivious to the fact that this was a "bedroom" exercise, but on most occasions), but almost all the materials were devoted to other matters, particularly to college affairs, our interests and his.

I cannot recall any single occasion when Donald Beves broached the matter of political propaganda. He was indeed much more exposed, via the German Faculty, to National Socialist propaganda. The most virulent campaign was indulged in at Cambridge by Nazi luminaries such as Len Riefenstahl and Goebbels. We were duly gulled to families bent on indoctrination". Donald Beves

knew this, but with genial, easy-going, imperturbable bonhomie never once put forward the counter cause, despite the despatch of the Kondor Legion to France.

No person I have ever known was kinder or more genuinely interested in my welfare. In times of crisis I needed to find someone to whom I could turn at any hour of the night. In the thirties, scholarships and other awards did not go far and, on one occasion in particular, I was on my knees begging Donald Berke for help. I could not survive without additional financial help, times then that one of his pupils, who also shared, I think, my family's faith, might draw on a certain source of income? What rubbish! He personally saw that my college award was supplemented from among the generously-administered emergency funds.

Donald Berke's oak was never "spoiled" and during four of the years when he was obliged to have been associating with Burgess, Maclean and Philby I have no recollection of ever seeing them, let alone inhaling my victim's air from their rooms.

On his untimely death in 1934 O. H. P. Prior, designated by Peter Hennessy as Beves's "patron" was my French Professor. - More accurately, Donald was one of Prior's own pupils at Rugby. He, his son and I were all, in our turn, Head of the Modern Languages Department at the school. Beves's association with Camille Prior was open and affectionate, and they made an unequalled contribution to the cultural life of Cambridge at the time. Camille's son, to whom

people to take them, beating about many of them, to the police vans waiting in convoy for the vast number of pickets the police had obviously planned to arrest. This started before 7 am, an hour before the workers' coach was due to arrive: the pickets were standing in the middle of the road, and many pickets and, alas, most press reporters had not yet arrived. This action by the police was repeated several times.

Now, disappointed by the passive and orderly attitude of the pickets, the police tried to plant "accidental provocateurs" in the crowd to discredit the pickets and try to motivate them to violence...

Whatever the arguments about numbers on picket lines, it is undeniable that the police can get away with this action and that certain elements of the press (I am not incriminating *The Times*) automatically assume that any violence started by strikers and left winged.

Yours faithfully,  
MELANIE WINTERBOTHAM,  
Young Liberal Industry Commission,  
59 Bramley Road,  
Ealing, W5.  
June 21.

From Mr A. Fraser  
Sir, Would the occupant of any  
vehicle stopped by one of Mr  
Smith's pickets (June 21) have any  
statutory rights?—such as his right  
NOT to carry out any such "con-  
versations".  
Yours faithfully,  
A. FRASER,  
Park View,  
Weston Road,  
Elchingham,  
Oxfordshire.  
June 21.

**From Mr T. P. O'Brien**  
Sir, The Honorary Secretary of the Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers (June 21) in his critical comments on the action of the police at the Grunwick factory states that the force used by certain police officers against arrested pickets has been quite unnecessary. On another page today you report the Home Secretary giving the figure of 28 police injured as against five demonstrators in this affair.

"unnecessary force" the police are using to suffer such disparate casualties. Are they perhaps beating their noses too furiously against the fists of the pickets?

Yours truly,  
T. P. O'BRIEN,  
Innisfree,  
Seal Square,  
Selsey,  
Chichester,  
Sussex.  
June 21.

ase

other after effects from which she took a long time to recover. The assailant was caught after attacking two other women and given 15 years.

And as the daughter of a general I can say that no CO would welcome back a soldier to his unit after such a disgraceful crime.

HELEN HARMSWORTH,  
27 Hartington Road,  
Chiswick, W4.  
June 21:

From Mr R. W. May  
Sir, As the father of a teenage daughter I am, to put it mildly, concerned at the over-leient sentence passed on the guardsman who raped a 17-year-old girl. Surely the girl's injuries alone justified a prison sentence—putting the question of rape or sexual assault aside. Yours faithfully,  
R. W. MAY,  
7 Heath Drive,  
Heydon Bois,  
Essex.  
June 20.

From Mr Charles Bethune  
Sir, There must be many young  
black immigrants, perhaps well into  
three figures, now in jail for  
mugging offences. How many of  
these had inflicted injuries on their  
victims comparable with those  
inflicted by this "promising" young  
Guardsmen?  
I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
C. BETHUNE,  
Catkins,  
13 Squires Close,  
Crawley Down,  
Sussex.  
June 21.

Donald was devoted, was both a wartime colleague at Bletchley, that "body of holies" currently so much in the news about the secret war, and a peacetime one at Donald's old school.

Donald helped me obtain my first temporary post at Harrow and then a permanent one, he was aware of my wartime intelligence activities when I was head of a military section at Bletchley and senior British officer with the United States Army Security Agency in Washington. My brother-in-law was at King's during the war, my wife's cousin Provost

son was reading modern languages at King's when Donald died. If he had wanted to "recruit" one of his most admiring pupils, closely associated with his college, ideally motivated to further the obnoxious

Why then not the slightest hint of the cause? For Heaven's sake let the memory of one of Nature's gentlemen remain, in these days of world press exposures, for what he was—a unique combination of fearlessly worn erudition, expansive kindness and sympathetic affection.

Cannot one of our finest and most valuable recollections remain of Donald struggling despite his massive birth, into his Home Guard uniform, a true and loyal figure of fun in the Dad's Army tradition, of a sordid recruiter of despicable unbalanced pseudo-intellectuals?

Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP LEWIS,  
5 The Daeings,  
Beddington,  
Surrey,  
Surrey,  
Oxford.

From M Stephen Milligan

Sir, All the statistical evidence produced by Lord Kaldor and Professor Neild (Letters, June 16) to prove that British trade has suffered by British entry into the EEC is based on comparisons with the year 1972. But, of course, Britain did not join the EEC until 1973. Any fair comparison must therefore be based on figures for 1972 (the year before entry) and the current figures. Over this period the following four emerged:

1. In 1972 British exports to the EEC were worth 82.9 per cent of British imports from the EEC. In the first quarter of 1977 the figure was 86.0 per cent. In other words since Britain joined the EEC, its trade balance with the EEC has marginally improved. Between 1960 and 1972, when Britain was outside the EEC, it had been sharply declining.

2. The more important question is whether entry into the EEC has created extra trade. Between 1974 and the first quarter of 1977, British exports to the EEC rose 282 per cent in value, or 87 per cent in real terms. By contrast, British exports to the rest of the world rose only 49 per cent in real terms in the same period.

It is arguable that if Britain had not joined the EEC, its exports to the EEC might have grown at a rate of close to 49 per cent. If so, Britain would now be losing exports worth some £2.3 thousand million a year. On the rough approximation that output per man is £5,000 per year, this means that entry into the EEC could now be saving 450,000 jobs. Such a figure is incredible and does not take account for possible losses with third countries. But it illustrates the magnitude of the gains that higher export growth can bring.

The Kaldor/Neill figures for investment flows between Britain and the EEC are based on a comparison between 1970 and 1974—which, once again, is not the relevant period. Between 1972 and 1974, EEC investment in Britain rose by 100 per cent while British investment in the EEC rose by only 65 per cent. In other words the investment balance has actually been on an improving trend since Britain joined the EEC.

Readers of your paper should not be under the illusion that the view recently expressed in your columns by these and other Cambridge academics are the result of careful research. They are part of a long running campaign to denigrate British membership of the EEC and they bear no relation to the relevant statistics.

Yours faithfully,  
STEPHEN MILLIGAN,  
29, Rue Ducale

Frussels 1000. . .  
June 21. . .

From Mr Nicolas Walter  
Sir, Raymond Johnston criticized  
the appointment of the Bern-  
ard Williams as chairman of the Com-  
mission on the Occurrence and Pre-  
vention of Homosexual Offences and  
Citizenship, because Professor  
Williams is "a leading humanist  
and he hopes that "in the remaining  
members of the committee the  
traditional Christian concerns for  
family life, including chastity be-  
fore marriage and faithfulness  
after marriage, will be strongly  
represented" (June 17).

The purpose of the committee is  
surely not to reinforce traditional  
Christian concerns about the private  
behaviour of the population, but to  
examine the present system of cen-  
sureship of explicitly sexual or-  
ganizations and the media and  
it is to be hoped that it sticks  
to its job, whatever the views of its  
members. The Knightsbridge Pro-  
fessor of Philosophy in the Univer-  
sity of Cambridge seems the ideal  
person to make certain that this is  
in fact what happens.

Yours faithfully,  
NICHOLAS WALTER,  
New Humanism  
38 Islington High Street, N1.  
June 17.

From the Dean of King's College,  
Cambridge

Sir, Now I'm really worried. There's a man here who calls himself "Bernard Williams" but he can't be because he's nothing like the immoral atheist my fellow Christians here has been appointed to investigate the obscenity laws. In fact he's not even remotely acceptable, he's probably a front for something subversive. He ought to be investigated. Can you help?

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL TILL, Dean,  
King's College,  
Cambridge.  
June 18.

From Mr. Milo Cripps  
Sir, The most disturbing feature of  
Sir Malby Crofton's recent letter  
(June 16) is not its economic  
crudity but its awful, ungracious  
ness. We should even dry thank  
him that foreign buyers wish to  
help paint our crumbling town and  
to keep our factories working: good  
manners dictate, however, that we  
also thank them.  
Sir Malby should not publicly  
attack his benefactors: it is a dis-  
agreeable sound.  
Yours, etc,  
MIL0 CRIPPS,  
51 Aaron Square, SW1.  
June 17.

from Dame Elsie Abbott  
I am, I was interested in Mr. Nicola  
Judge's letter in today's *The Times*  
(page 15) about husbands remain-  
ing plain misters, when their wives  
receive a title. I wonder what sug-  
gestion you would suggest? My husband  
and I have discussed this from time  
to time (particularly when I've been  
annoyed at our being addressed as  
Mrs. Elsie and Mr. Abbott, instead  
of Mr. Abbott and Dame Elsie Abbott  
as we have reached no firm conclu-  
sion. He made one suggestion. I  
rather like it: Gaffer!  
Yours sincerely,  
ELSIE ABBOTT.  
Constable Close, NW11.





## COURT CIRCULAR

### H.M. YACHT BRITANNIA

June 22: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Harlech station in the Royal Train this morning and were received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant, Sir Michael Duff, Bt.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness visited Harlech Castle and, having been received by the Constable (Colonel John Williams-Wynn), drove to Bodnant and were received by the Lord Abernethy.

This afternoon, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh drove to Llandudno and were received by the Mayor of Aberconway (Councillor R. D. Jones) and Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant, Sir Michael Duff, Bt.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were later received at Port Penrhyn, Bangor, by the Mayor of Arfon, Councillor R. Harlech Jones and the Mayor of Bangor (Councillor C. A. Hain).

The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, opened the T. H. Centre and unveiled a commemorative plaque.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness then drove to Mackenzie Pier, Holyhead, and, having been received by the Mayor of Holyhead (Councillor G. Richards), embarked in H.M. Yacht Britannia.

The Right Hon. John Morris, MP (Secretary of State for Wales), and Mrs. Morris embarked in the Royal Yacht this evening.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh held a Reception on board.

By command of the Queen, the Baronsess Stedman (Baroness of Walsingham) was present at Gwark Airport, London, this morning upon the departure of The Queen.

### Forthcoming marriages

Dr. R. E. Kenward and Mrs. E. J. Johnson. The engagement is announced between Dr. R. E. Kenward, of Eastbourne, and the late Hon. Mrs. Patricia Kenward, and Bridget Joan, daughter of Dr. Kenward, of Cheltenham.

Mr. M. D. Berkson and Miss V. G. Myer. The engagement is announced between Michael David, son of Dr. Rosalind Berkson, now of Chelmsford, Essex, and the late Dr. Jacob Berkson, of Liverpool.

Mr. P. J. Boote and Miss M. H. Swainson. The engagement is announced between Peter James, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Boote, of Hertford Heath, and Margaret Hope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Swainson, of Lancaster.

Mr. R. M. Harrison and Miss J. Hayhoe. The engagement is announced between Roger, eldest son of Professor J. Harrison, of Nottingham, and Judy, only daughter of Mrs. J. Wells, of Fakenham, Norfolk.

Flight Lieutenant A. N. Mitchell, RAF, and Miss C. M. Thorp. The engagement is announced between Neil, younger son of Air Commodore Mitchell, of Farnborough, Hampshire, and Caroline Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Thorp, of Farnborough, Hampshire.

Mr. M. J. Patterson and Miss J. M. Crab. The engagement is announced between Michael James, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Crab, of Farnborough, Hampshire.

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deat of The Gambia and Lady Javara and bade farewell to their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

June 22: The Prince of Wales, The Duke of Rothesay, visited Balmoral and Arran today in connection with the Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips today visited West York County Council and the Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal.

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CLARENCE HOUSE

June 22: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today visited the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland's Show at Inverness.

Ruth, Lady Ferny and Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt, were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 22: The Duke of Gloucester presented the Awards to the winners of the Institute of Administrative Management's Office of the Year Award at the London Press Centre this morning.

Leutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

June 22: The Duchess of Kent, as Colonel-in-Chief, today received Major-General L. G. G. Colonel, 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards.

The Duchess of Kent will be present at the match between the Australian Young Cricketers and the English Schools Cricket XI at Winchester on July 5.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mrs. Marion Mitchell will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, on Thursday, July 14, at 11.30 am.

Lady Hawkins has learnt that some of her robes to letters of condolence were damaged by fire in a letter box and hopes that if you do not receive an answer you will understand.

between Merrick William, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Patterson, of Abbey House, Biddenden, near Brackley, Northamptonshire, and Janet Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Derek Crab, of Ashridge Farm, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire.

Mr. R. A. Potter and Miss A. J. Hart. The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Potter, of Warborough, Oxford, and Amanda, daughter of Mr. P. Hart and Mrs. J. Dupont, of Sussex.

Mr. F. W. Stunney and Miss A. J. Spink. The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Major-General and Mrs. J. T. Stunney, of 36 Jack Straws Lane, Oxford, and Alexandra, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Spink, of Manor Farm, Eidsbury, Cambridgeshire.

Dr. A. F. Stewart and Dr. G. J. Lewendon. The engagement is announced between Dr. A. F. Stewart, of 18 St. Bartholomew's, Warwick, and Dr. G. J. Lewendon, of 18 St. Bartholomew's, Warwick.

Mr. P. J. Boote and Miss M. H. Swainson. The engagement is announced between Peter James, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Boote, of Hertford Heath, and Margaret Hope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Swainson, of Lancaster.

Mr. R. M. Harrison and Miss J. Hayhoe. The engagement is announced between Roger, eldest son of Professor J. Harrison, of Nottingham, and Judy, only daughter of Mrs. J. Wells, of Fakenham, Norfolk.

Flight Lieutenant A. N. Mitchell, RAF, and Miss C. M. Thorp. The engagement is announced between Neil, younger son of Air Commodore Mitchell, of Farnborough, Hampshire, and Caroline Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Thorp, of Farnborough, Hampshire.

Mr. M. J. Patterson and Miss J. M. Crab. The engagement is announced between Michael James, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Crab, of Farnborough, Hampshire.

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## First day of Evelyn book sale totals £136,846

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent

The sale of the library of the great seventeenth-century diarist, John Evelyn, and his family began at Christie's auctioneers today. The session was devoted to books published before 1705, the date of Evelyn's death, by authors whose names began with A to D.

The sale made £136,846 with three lots totalling £75 unsold.

Attempts to retain the great library intact, on patriotic and historical grounds, have failed, but several volumes were probably secured for United Kingdom libraries. A representative of the British Library was seated next to Quercus.

Quercus secured 27 lots, concentrating particularly on anything with Evelyn marks or notes. Their most expensive purchase was a Spanish tailor's handbook by Martin de Andara published in 1640 at £5,000 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000).

£1,000. It contains 67 leaves of working patterns and was acquired by Evelyn in the 1650s.

The top price was £18,000 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) paid by a collector for a New Testament translated from the Vulgate into French and published in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 16



BOOKS

the escapologist

**Passions**  
**Driberg**  
Driberg died in a year, *The Times* striking obituary.  
... who worked for under the name of Lord Broadwell, was an intellectual, a gossip, a burglar, a friend of Lord ... an employee and of Lord Beaverbrook, of the left, a member of the national executive, a variable man of ...  
... read that, I was short by the words ... What was it bringing that in? ... I was just there to ... to the quick ... I stayed in my mind ...  
... new Driberg, never him. If I had any him, it was that he ... the past ... his ... my ... by Michael ... feel to know him ... his obituary ... re- ... And Driberg ... to himself, his home ... as the heart of his ...  
... was an escapologist, who wraps himself ... and sack- ... But what ... to escape from ... not physical ...  
... elderly parents, he ... in Sussex ... in the early years ... they were the ... of Lord Empire. His ... had been out ... they murmured about ... and dhoti, and ... their youngest son ... at prep school, ... at Oxford. But, like ... (who was at ... the same time) ... is one of the genera- ... a whole swathe ... middle-aged ... in the ... of the First ... in 1918, he was ... from his background ... to 10 years older, ... ly dead ... began early his ...

fiction

**Joanist**  
**Donald Harris**  
(475)  
**Romance**  
**Lia Propper**  
n, £3.90  
**People**  
**Ben Gray**  
(45)  
**Joe Rancas**  
**and Scorza**  
by Edith Grossman  
Warburg, £3.90  
... is total delight ... to finish ... is simple. These ... snappers set off from ... in 1897 to attempt ... the North Pole by ... be book charts their ...  
... level alone it is con- ... and exciting ... ficiously simple yet ... leaving twist of plot ... for its sheer ...  
... is more to the novel ... Through the central ... Gustav Crispin, Mr ... Harris explores the ... of that curious ... the romantic ... it does it with per- ... and at the same ... of immense sublimity ...  
... the skilful use of ... one of the most ... of the novel's ... Harris points tender ... pictures of Paris, ... Lakes and Finland ... a love story, which ... but unerringly ... way into the fabric ... in adventure story ... we of the most origi- ... of the year. I admire ... the style, the charac- ... the wit, intelligence ... skills of its author ... Harris ... too original about ... no novels, I fear ... Romance, by Cynthia ... is about a ... clever American femi- ... meet up on a winter ... of Sicily ... conversation is con- ... re- ... is constantly, re- ... and civilized ... line, however, ...

SCHOOLS FROM

... exciting annual event in school music!  
... on November 28 and 29 at the Royal Albert  
... schools Prom is a unique demonstration of the ... as well as the quality of school music in Britain ... owns the wealth of musical talent that abounds in ...  
... rther details please write to the ... schools Prom, Room 256, Times Newspapers Ltd, ... rinting House Square, Gray's Inn Road, ... n WC1X 8EZ

... for a time something very close ... to what is now known as a ... Dilly Boy, living in the ... half-world between casual sex ... and male prostitution. In one ... extraordinary episode, he works ... in the day as a pavement ... artist, and is tossed a shilling ... by (of course) Margaret Asquith ... at night it is sodomy in cheap ... hope. It's a homosexual ... counterpoint to George Orwell ... in the Whitechapel Spike.  
... In Edinburgh, as a newly ... elected MP, he turns up to ... speak at a by-election. He ... ends in a drunken shelter ... with a Norwegian sailor. The ... police caught him, but let ... him and the sailor go. He ... got as far as court only ... once, in 1935, when he be- ... came a victim of work ... miners, and all three landed ... in one bed, innocently, says ... Driberg, with malice afore- ... thought, said the miners, who ... informed on him.  
... It is here, for example, we ... see the trap Driberg was in ... (and, frankly, often enjoyed ... being in). He got off at the ... Old Bailey, he says, largely ... because he called a brother of ... Lord Ellensmore and a son of ... Sir Frederick Ponsonby as ... character witnesses: "one ... could sense a delicious frisson ... running through the collective ... consciousness of the jury. And ... with Beaverbrook's influ- ... ence, not a word was pub- ... lished in the press.  
... This is as revealing as when ... "Walter" ... self-consciously ... notes that country girls are ... there for the respect of ... nineteenth-century gentlemen. In ... his William Hickley column, ... Driberg says, "I ... never ... ridiculed my Oxford friends". ... He tried to nurse forward the ... Revolution by ridiculing ... others in the social elite of the ... 1930s. Yet, inevitably, he was ... a member of that elite himself; ... he couldn't have written the ... column otherwise. And when it ... mattered (as at the Old Bailey), ... he pressed the class emergency ... button.  
... In the end, this is a sad book. ... Driberg became, eventually, a ... sort of crusader for various ... causes. But, as a crusader, ... socially, he was a crusader in ... chains. The Beaverbrook logo ... might have been created for ... him.  
... Paul Barker

The Yak Route

**Soldiers On Everest**  
**By Jon Fleming and Ronald Faux**  
(HMSO, £2)  
There is an unpredictability about all climbing but particularly about the climbing of Everest. It is, as Ronald Faux writes in this finely produced paperback, "a naked, unceasing and beligerent wilderness". Everest inflicts a severe toll on those who venture towards its summit. Each expedition has its roll of tragedy; Mick Burke and Tony Tigh on the last two Bonington expeditions and in the Army's 1976 climb the death of Terry Thompson. On all Everest expeditions there is a one in eight chance of dying on the mountain, not particularly good odds.  
Although climbing Everest is unpredictable, books about Everest have developed an invariable sameness; planning; walk in; ice-fall; Western Cwm; siege; summit bid; success or failure. But the authors have managed to get away from this unvarying storyline by sharing chapters to see the expedition from different perspectives. They have produced a constantly fascinating and well illustrated book.  
The Army Mountaineering Association's hard-won success to put "Bronze" Lane and "Bramble" Stokes on to the summit by the classic South Col route, or "Yak Route", as they derisively called it, was a magnificent feat, if for no other reason than that this was

Quick guide

Night Visitors: The Rise and Fall of the English Ghost Story, by Julia Briggs (Faber, £6.95). The mysterious and the magical have always had an important part to play in literature, and more important still perhaps in the oral com- municating that went before it. Poetry has handled these themes more effectively on the whole than the "ghost story", proper. It is good therefore that Julia Briggs has an epilogue, "Ghosts and Poets", excellent but a bit short, and she might probably have cut down a bit on Defoe's *Journal of Mr. Veal* and the 17 pages devoted to M. R. James—is he that good?—in order to enlarge her final chapter. Altogether though, this is a perceptive and interest- ing study of the ghost story, a good account of the how and the why of its present decline.

Tranquil timelessness

**Landscape with Canals**  
**By L. T. C. Rolt**  
(Allen Lane, £5.50)  
**Backdoor Britain**  
**By Anthony Burton**  
(André Deutsch, £4.95)  
"The whole pace of your life starts to slow down ...", writes Anthony Burton of his 1,000-mile, figure-of-eight voyage of exploration on England's canals and river navigations. "The day is governed by the light of the sun, not the ticking of the clock on the wall. You could do away with clock and watches altogether if it was not for the absurdities of the British licensing laws". This tranquil timelessness of the canal world colours both these books, and the journeys they describe overlap and interweave at some years' distance. In other respects, the two are very different.  
*Landscape with Canals* forms the second, posthumous volume of L. T. C. Rolt's autobiography. It is therefore essentially back- ward-looking, nostalgic and, like volume one, *Landscape with machines*, reflects the strange creative tension that made him what he was: between Rolt the mystical-aesthetic, and Rolt the engineer. Yet his passion for the artefacts of the early industrial revolution extended to all engineering where the craftsman grows in stature and is not enslaved by the tyrant mass production. The inland waterways he felt at home with were working waterways peopled by boatmen and crafts- men robustly individual both in character and skill—not the present cruise-way network, carrying tired holiday boats with central heating, showers and TV sets, from which cargo has all but disappeared. As he himself comes to see, "largely as a result of my own efforts as a publicist, what had been a secret world was now obviously in process of becoming a fashionable playground for

frustrated urban man". And Rolt, though a remarkably successful propagandist for canals, was in some ways an intensely private man whom "mass" anything made acutely uncomfortable.  
Anthony Burton's book, by contrast, concerns the here-and-now: sometimes regretting but seldom nostalgic over what has gone; much more often revealing in the sights, sounds, smells, colours and textures of the present. He is outward-going, loudly delighting in discovery and experience; opinion- ated in a healthy way; and with a talent for giving us the flavour of places. He loves strange names (Spon Lane, Orrells Street Loop, Brasshouse Bridge), loves the strong charac- ters of materials as "the dark, mottled blue of the engineering brick" gives way to "a rich red, spotted with rusty lichen". And in describing the way Brindley, Telford and Co lopped, cut and banked their canals dramatically across the neglected terrain, he is much more vivid of phrase than the matter-of-fact, sometimes a little pedestrian Rolt. He loves Georgian buildings, their shapes and textures; and when he describes a Georgian village atop a hill, sliced in two by the ruth- less navigators, with only churches visible from water level (protestant one side of the rift, catholic the other), the image is so vivid you are sure you once spent a week there.  
The maps, essential in both books to the understanding of the text, are in both infuriating. One good general map would in each case have given more help to the non-expert reader than two or more offering a jigsaw puzzle of complementary information. The photos are in character with the texts: Rolt's a nostalgic and often fascinat- ing record of a personal experience; Burton's reflecting vividly the personalities of the places whose canalside "back door" he visited. Rolt's is per- haps a book for those who already know their inland waterways and love them; Burton's one to sweep the sceptic off his feet and make him fall in love with them.  
Tony Aldous



Historical necessity

**No Jail For Thought**  
**By Lev Kopylev**  
(Secker & Warburg, £6)  
The author lives in Moscow, his flat a place of pilgrimage for hundreds of visitors from the West every year, especially Ger- mans, whose literature he has done so much to explain to the Soviet government, who resigned from the Communist Party after the invasion of Czechoslovakia, he could leave the country for ever if he wished. His worldwide reputa- tion, his sufferings under Stalin, his fame as the prototype for "Rubin" in Solzhenitsyn's *The First Circle* and his Jewish origins would all help him to get an exit permit. But for years he has said that he will not leave, that he would never leave his beloved Russia. Like Andrey Sakharov, he has seen friend after friend forced into exile, but he has found it pos- sible to remain, enduring the hardships and fighting on at home.  
But in this brilliant account of the first half of his life, Lev Kopylev portrays a young man who bears no relation to the kindly, proper-like figure who is such a feature of today's Moscow. In the early 1930s he was a good young communist. He believed, he tells us, that the end justified the means. "To lie, to steal to destroy hun- dreds of thousands or even millions of people, all those who were hindering our work or could hinder it"—all this was permissible if it helped to achieve the great goal.  
During the terrible winter of 1932-33, when Russian peasants were killed or left to starve, as he says, by the millions, the author helped to force private farmers into collectives and to take away their grain. What mattered to him and convinced him that he was right was the "historical necessity" of the class struggle and Marxism-Leninism. Ideas of humanity and conscience were too vague for him, let alone for the worker and peasant masses he had to teach. Anyway, they were the slogans of the bour- geois enemy.  
A few years later, as a Red Army major, he witnessed the equally bestial cruelty of the Nazis and was one of the first Soviet officers to enter Ger- many as a conqueror. Not sur- prisingly, brutalized as they were by Hitler and Stalin, the Soviet soldiers raped and killed German civilians with happy abandon, egged on by their superiors who talked of the Soviet soldier's "sacred revenge" and "duty of hatred". Lev Kopylev's account of these weeks of pillage, the most de- vastating to hit central Europe since the Mongol invasion, is vivid and quite authentic.  
But he himself had changed. His communist beliefs were still firm, but he was unable to see all Germany, as Ilya Ehrenberg did, as a "cuthroat nation" which ought to be decimated as a matter of policy. His rigidity and ruthlessness had softened. He protested loudly and, as it turned out, recklessly that the men were behaving like bandits and that soon discipline would suppress Stalin's re- mark that, while Hitler came and go, the German people re-

Crime

**Send No More Roses**  
**By Eric Ambler**  
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson £3.95)  
There are two Eric Amblers. There is the Ambler we know and love, the author of the unforgettable *The Mask of Dimitrios*, the foremost exponent of the espionage novel whose hero is a fallible moral caught up in circum- stances simultaneously roman- tic and commonplace, or even a weak man in frankly sordid circumstances, whom you can identify with and even a little patronize. And there is the other Ambler, the one we find harder to know and love, the facts face, the author of *The Interceptor*. Con- sidered identity with an ex- ceptional degree of accuracy, documents of awful authentic- ity, its unrelenting analysis of the madness of the super- espionage we all authorize and blow well on for.  
Both Amblers share a mar- vellous technical skill, the skill that can delay any action at all till three quarters through a book, as in *Dimitrios*, in *Doc- tor Frigo*, and indeed here, and can yet still hold our in- terest as powerfully as if he was having men come in the door with guns on every other page. Both Amblers have that swift, almost casual ability to make a person or a scene astonishingly vivid, one of the hallmarks of the best in the suspense novel from Greene to Highsmith. And, of course, both Amblers shade into each other at times, as they did right at the start in distant 1936 with *The Dark Frontier*, which not only put an innocent into madness but also pre- saged that very real thing, the same book.  
This time it is facing unpleas- ant facts, the ones indicating the existence of that shadowy figure of our day, the able criminal, the man who makes millions by various manipu- lations, some not even illegal, the person who can be labelled criminal only because he siphons off huge sums from the common weal. For the facts of his existence and modus operandi read this book, or read the criminologi- cal work of John A. Mack, of Glasgow University, whom Ambler and I heard lecturing at the 1975 Crime Writers Inter-

Lost magic

**Lloyd George**  
**The Goat in the Wilderness, 1922-1931**  
**By John Campbell**  
(Cape, £10)  
On October 15, 1923, David Lloyd George became an hon- orary member of the Sioux tribe. In a ceremony at Minne- apolis, chief brave Eagle named him Wambli-Nopa, or Two Eagles.  
Less than a year after his fall from power, Lloyd George triumphantly toured North America. When he arrived home, there was widespread anticipation that "the wizard's hand has not lost its cunning". But, in spite of the added powers invested in him by his Sioux brothers, Wambli-Nopa, the Welsh wizard, was to rule no more. Lloyd George's frus- trated attempt to turn himself into a "one-man government" into a decisive electoral force in the central story of Dr John Campbell's provocative first book.  
Dr Campbell asks us to believe, and it is not difficult to do so, that the exclusion of Lloyd George from office from October 1922 to his death was a national tragedy. And he urges us to accept that, notwithstanding his perpetual absence from office from the Treasury benches, Lloyd George was the central figure in British poli- tics until 1931.  
It is a commonplace of mod- ern historiography that Lloyd George was a fertile, creative political figure in the 1920s. His failure to secure the united allegiance of the Liberal Party, his electoral absence from office, and the persistent rejection of his ideas and over- tures by Conservative and Labour leaders, are all well known.  
Nevertheless, Dr Campbell contends that "Lloyd George was constantly in the minds of his opponents and at the heart of all their political calcu- lations". And the whole war period was a connecting re- ceptacle for Lloyd George.  
It is not hard to show that at "every election and every crisis" other party leaders wrote or said something about Lloyd George. But to attrib- ute to him a "national tragedy" is to say, believe me, that "the use of Roldwin and MacDonald in reality revolved around Lloyd George—one would need to undertake a very different kind of ...".  
This account is only satisfac- torily thorough when explain- ing, in biographical fashion, what Lloyd George himself thought and did. This is val- uable, but it is not enough. Nor are the well-known tales of Bal- win's anti-Lloyd George obses- sion and MacDonald's fears suf- ficient to make the case that the mainstream of politics in the 1920s followed a course determined by Lloyd George.  
The man who was con- tinually buffeted by the polls and treated to alternating extravaganzas of calumny and praise in the press cannot credi- bly be presented as the dominating political pres- ence without an examination of his impact on what govern- ments actually did after 1922. Were his views on foreign affairs relevant? Would Treas- ury policy have been any dif- ferent if he had been silent? Were colonial or social or in- dustrial issues significantly affected by his presence?  
On Lloyd George's own in- itiative, especially the indus- trial and land inquiries, we are given full measure. But even with the general strike, and Baldwin's declaration for pro- tection in 1923, the description of Lloyd George's effect on the decisions is unnecessary and speculatively.  
What is needed to measure the impact of a man outside the governing circle is an understanding of the insiders. Here, regrettably, Campbell's perspective derives too much from Baldwin's correspondence and the diaries of Tom Jones. Where he should be looking at how civil servants quietly shaped an emerging consensus, he is preoccupied with the per- petual fantasies of the press. When close study of legislation would be profitable, he is dis- tracted by readily documented squabbles within the impotent Liberal ranks.  
Dr Campbell's "Lloyd George" is more subtle and thoughtful than its silly sub- title implies. He writes well and his judgments are always worth debating.  
Cameron Hazlehurst

Crime

**The Solstice Man**, by Derry Quinn (Harrap, £3.75). Highly recommended this winter Riviera-set spy story with its point to make, its attractive flippancy, its credibly reason- able action, its intelligent political background.  
Nothing But Foxes, by Roy Lewis (Collins, £2.95). Each Lewis seems to better the last. Lincolnshire to investigate past murders. A time and a place breathingly evoked, though in- essentials cling on masking the full tension.  
Baron, by Alfred Harris (Hale, £3.95). Obscurely old- style California-con- battles with slick superiors. Interest- ing indeed on the personal politics of policing, if perhaps too sentimental.  
**The Finalists**, by Russell Brad- don (Michael Joseph, £4.25). Sharpshooter threat to Que- zet at Wimbledon, with tennis background ad lib. At times suspenseful to tears com- ing, at times squirmishly syc- ophantic.  
**The Loop**, by Wallace Hildick (Hamish Hamilton, £3.95). Postgraduate revisits boyhood Lincolnshire to investigate past murders. A time and a place breathingly evoked, though in- essentials cling on masking the full tension.  
Baron, by Alfred Harris (Hale, £3.95). Obscurely old- style California-con- battles with slick superiors. Interest- ing indeed on the personal politics of policing, if perhaps too sentimental.  
**The Destiny Man**, by Peter Van Greenaway (Gollancz, £4.25). Found: a new Shake- speare (not altogether new plot). But Greenaway's wonder- fully bold, really saying it on language-wise, not even balking at the Bard.

Crime

**Charles McCarry**  
**The Secret Lovers**  
"McCarry may now be safely installed in the spy-writers Pantheon"  
H. R. F. Keating, *The Times*  
"A rich and well told story ... pungent and devious enough to satisfy the most demanding armchair conspirator"  
Vincent Mulchrone, *Daily Mail*  
Hutchinson £3.95

Crime

**Send No More Roses**  
**By Eric Ambler**  
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson £3.95)  
There are two Eric Amblers. There is the Ambler we know and love, the author of the unforgettable *The Mask of Dimitrios*, the foremost exponent of the espionage novel whose hero is a fallible moral caught up in circum- stances simultaneously roman- tic and commonplace, or even a weak man in frankly sordid circumstances, whom you can identify with and even a little patronize. And there is the other Ambler, the one we find harder to know and love, the facts face, the author of *The Interceptor*. Con- sidered identity with an ex- ceptional degree of accuracy, documents of awful authentic- ity, its unrelenting analysis of the madness of the super- espionage we all authorize and blow well on for.  
Both Amblers share a mar- vellous technical skill, the skill that can delay any action at all till three quarters through a book, as in *Dimitrios*, in *Doc- tor Frigo*, and indeed here, and can yet still hold our in- terest as powerfully as if he was having men come in the door with guns on every other page. Both Amblers have that swift, almost casual ability to make a person or a scene astonishingly vivid, one of the hallmarks of the best in the suspense novel from Greene to Highsmith. And, of course, both Amblers shade into each other at times, as they did right at the start in distant 1936 with *The Dark Frontier*, which not only put an innocent into madness but also pre- saged that very real thing, the same book.  
This time it is facing unpleas- ant facts, the ones indicating the existence of that shadowy figure of our day, the able criminal, the man who makes millions by various manipu- lations, some not even illegal, the person who can be labelled criminal only because he siphons off huge sums from the common weal. For the facts of his existence and modus operandi read this book, or read the criminologi- cal work of John A. Mack, of Glasgow University, whom Ambler and I heard lecturing at the 1975 Crime Writers Inter-







**Foord**  
CHARTERED  
SURVEYORS

## Land and Renault start moves towards pooling expertise in manufacturing

Even though one cannot exclude temporary imbalances, the move towards pooling expertise in manufacturing between Land Rover and Renault is a significant step towards a long-term development of Franco-British trade.

The move has almost certainly come too late to influence the design and content of Leyland's much publicised new £200m Mini project. Although it is not due to appear before 1980, planning is too advanced to permit anything other than minor changes.

But it could make a significant contribution to the design of a new range of medium saloons which is scheduled to appear a year or so later and on which the British company will largely depend for its profits in the 1980s.

Leyland is already developing a new family of engines which is attracting much favourable comment within the industry. According to reliable sources last night, however, they would like to link the new engine to Renault gear boxes and transmissions.

Leyland's present volume produced gearboxes have not kept pace with the competition, particularly from Ford.

A Leyland spokesman said: "Any agreement made must be beneficial to both companies in the medium and long term. Large volume loadings and

# THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

## Mr Callaghan presses 10-year plan

By Peter Hill  
Mr Callaghan last night reaffirmed the Government's commitment to the continuing regeneration of British industry through the industrial strategy.

As earnest of his intent, he has commissioned a detailed study of the scale of opportunity for British industry over the next 10 years when the economy will feel the full effects of North Sea oil and the policy options which will become available.



Mr Callaghan with Ministers and leaders of both sides of industry at the conference. They are, from the left, Mr John Methven, Director General of the CBI; Mr Meacher, Under-Secretary for Trade; Mr Williams, Minister of State for Industry; Sir Ronald McLaren, Director General of the TUC; Mr Len Murray, General Secretary of the TUC; Lord Allen, Chairman of the TUC's Economic Committee, and Mr Walker, Minister of State for Employment.

The Prime Minister told the first of two talks on the industrial strategy attended by trade union and employer members of nearly 30 industrial sectors working parties that the main priority must be to reduce the study phase of the strategy must now be translated into action.

Sir Ronald McLaren, director general of the National Economic Development Office, said: "There was agreement that the exercise is approaching the critical point at which previous exercises have petered out, and the crucial thing is to make sure that recommendations of the study phase are implemented."

Callaghan said that the strategy was about providing jobs, making industry more efficient, achieving maximum productivity and selling the products of industry both at home and overseas.

"We are talking about the regeneration of British industry—this is what we need to do. It has been falling behind for so long. What we must do this afternoon was not the degree of complacent harmony but the degree of agreement on objectives," he said.

"We are talking about a long term plan—it may take 10 years,

and with North Sea oil we have 10 years."

One of the important themes which emerged from yesterday's conference was the need to achieve closer relationships between those buying and supplying goods, greater incentives (both personal and corporate), better quality management and productivity throughout industry.

The Prime Minister told his audience of union officials and managers that the Government attached great importance to the strategy—launched at Chequers in November, 1975—

and gave the impression that industrial considerations now pervaded cabinet and departmental discussion and decision-making to a much greater degree.

Among some working parties there has been a fear that the strategy was in danger of becoming a paper exercise.

Yesterday's discussions ranged over a wide field, and covered the prospects for British industry in overseas markets and the scope for import substitution to counter the inroads being made by foreign competitors, particularly the Japanese.

## Fur shops to close after drop in demand

UDS Group plans to close 71 shops selling fur, suede and leather garments, including the old-established Swears & Wells chain, the biggest group of furrier outlets in the country.

A decline in customer demand and the rise in skin prices are blamed by Mr Stuart Lyon, chairman of UDS Tailoring, and Mr William Timpson, a member of the main UDS board, who is in charge of a run-down programme due to be finished by January next year.

The group, which includes the John Collier and Richard Shops chains, a number of provincial department stores, mail order interests and duty-free shops, suffered a £2.3m shortfall in profits at £16.5m in the financial year ended last January. There was considerable cost-cutting on the tailoring side headed by John Collier.

The Swears & Wells chain of 33 outlets, spread through most main industrial conurbations and with two prime Oxford Street shops, specialized in furs when UDS took over the chain in 1970.

The chain, a mix of rented and freehold accommodation, was bought as much as a property acquisition as for its tailoring potential, according to Mr Lyons. A substantial number of outlets were closed in the first 18 months and—with the purchase in 1971 of the national chain of suede and leather shops—Swears & Wells switched more into the higher turnover leatherwear.

The balance of the closures is provided by 38 Suede Centre shops.

Some 370 employees—mostly women, a substantial number of whom are part-timers—are being told when their jobs will end. The number of redundancies is not yet known, partly because the company plans to offer alternative employment to some.

About 35 shops are expected to be closed by the end of the autumn season, but the other more profitable outlets will trade through the seasonal peak of autumn and early winter.

At least half the shops will be disposed of, but a number may be used by other parts of the UDS group. Only a few, including one in Oxford Street, are likely to be large enough for use by either the Richard Shops women's fashion chain or the John Collier men's wear chain.

Richard Shops will move into lower priced sues and leathers, and John Collier outlets will begin selling some leatherwear. In this way we will still use our existing expertise in the field," Mr Lyons said.

"We believe that history is against this type of business," he said. Within two years he expects the retail price of full-length leather garments to be at least £100. Quality furs—from £400 for a lamb or squirrel jacket to at least £2,500 for a ranch mink—have, anyway, been a shrinking part of UDS trade.

Derek Harris

## Expansion of British output still sluggish

By Caroline Atkinson  
British economic growth in the first three months of this year was extremely slow and mainly powered by North Sea oil activity.

A fall in all categories of spending, apart from stock building, held the average measure of gross domestic product at the same level as in the last quarter of 1976. But the 3 per cent rise in gdp in the output measure is probably a better guide to the underlying rate of growth.

The provisional estimates gdp published by the CSO yesterday, confirm the picture of a sluggish economy growing about in line with the official forecast of 14 per cent expansion between the middle of 1976 and 1977.

But a strong rise in company profits has occurred. After stock appreciation profits rose by 113 per cent in real terms in the first quarter of the year. Their share in total domestic income (also after stock appreciation) has reached 8 per cent, compared to an average of 6.8 per cent last year.

Nationalized industries boosted their trading surpluses by 4.8 per cent during the first quarter.

Of the three measures of gdp, the expenditure one gives the best picture of longer term movements. This was 2 per cent higher in the six months to March than in the previous six months.

Most of the increase came from the rebound in stock-building, some of which was almost certainly involuntary.

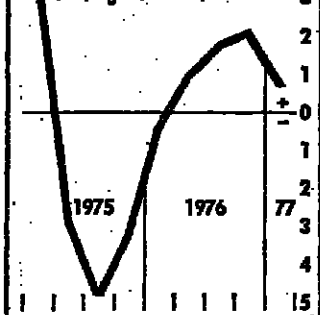
### GDP

Gross domestic product at constant factor cost (1970=100) seasonally adjusted

	Based on output data	Based on expenditure data	Based on income data	Annual % change
1974 Q1	107.5	102.8	107.6	106.0
Q2	110.1	110.1	110.2	110.5
Q3	112.5	112.5	111.2	112.0
Q4	111.0	112.8	109.6	111.1
1975 Q1	110.6	108.5	108.7	109.6
Q2	108.2	106.6	107.2	107.3
Q3	108.8	106.8	108.3	108.5
Q4	108.6	107.0	108.6	107.4
1976 Q1	111.0	108.8	108.1	109.1
Q2	108.2	108.7	107.7	108.2
Q3	108.2	108.1	107.6	108.3
Q4	111.3	108.8	109.3	109.8
1977 Q1	110.2	108.7	109.8	109.9

### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

percentage change in gdp on same period in previous year (average estimate)



## US has record deficit in first quarter of \$4,320m

Washington, June 22.—The United States had a record balance of payments deficit on the current account basis in the first quarter of this year.

The figure of \$4,320m (about £2,540m) was the largest in the nation's history, the United States Commerce Department said.

Carter Administration officials have been predicting a \$10,000m to \$12,000m current account deficit for the first quarter.

The first quarter deficit compares with a \$1,320m deficit for all of last year.

The deficit was the \$2,830m in the first quarter of 1972.

In reporting the figures the Commerce Department said that a larger merchandise trade deficit, almost entirely due to increased imports, accounted for the change from last year's fourth quarter when the deficit was \$1,360m.

Receipts from services, particularly income on United States investments abroad, increased in the first quarter from the previous three-month period.—AP-Dow Jones.

The Times Index: 180.61 + 1.12  
The FT Index: 446.7 + 4.7

## Markets moved

7p to 109p  
10p to 168p  
6p to 206p  
6p to 221p  
14p to 152p  
6p to 61p  
6p to 197p  
5p to 92p  
5p to 86p  
3p to 30p

Midland 5p to 290p  
Reed W 3p to 25p  
Southway 8p to 284p  
Young H Hides 2p to 34p

Gold lost \$1.75 an ounce to \$193.375  
SDR-5 was 1.16187 on Wednesday  
while SDR-£ was 0.575742.

Commodities: Coffee prices soared on fears of bad Brazilian weather.  
Reuters' index was at 1593.6 (previous 1605.2).

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## Lloyd's outgrows its trading floor

By John Brennan  
Lloyd's of London is outgrowing its trading floor and is carrying out feasibility studies to see if its old building in Lime Street "could be the site for a major redevelopment."

The possibility of a new building linked with the existing 20-year-old "New" trading floor, already the largest single room in any building in Europe, is raised in the Committee of Lloyd's 1977 report, published yesterday.

In his report to members, Sir Haydock Hudson, Lloyd's secretary, said that "it has been an exceptional year for Lloyd's."

"In 1975 and 1976 inflation and depreciation of sterling made it difficult for many syndicates to keep within their premium limits. The record number of new members starting to underwrite on January 1 this year removed this capacity problem for most syndicates," he said.

A record 2,251 new members were elected in 1976 and about 5,000 new members are expected to join this year. After last year's entry there are now 10,618 underwriting members, the majority of whom are full members, fulfilling a £75,000 means test.

Business Diary, page 23

## £51m tax demanded in Swiss Chasso affair

From Alan McGregor  
Geneva, June 22  
An estimated £220m Swiss franc (£51m) is being demanded from Credit Suisse and Texon Finanzanstalt by the Swiss Federal Taxation Department, which has initiated criminal proceedings in respect of unpaid withholding tax.

In announcing this to parliament in Bern today, M. Georges-Audré Chevallaz, the Finance Minister, said that the National Bank also regarded Texon of Liechtenstein as responsible for serious violations of the law.

M. Chevallaz was speaking in a debate on the "Chasso affair" involving losses at the local Credit Suisse branch there.

He said that while there was no question of doing away with banking secrecy, abolishing numbered accounts, abuses

associated with them must be stopped. Switzerland would never agree to act as "an information for countries which do not ensure respect for their own laws or provide adequate security for their citizens."

The Federal Banking Commission, now supervising investigations into the Chasso affair, would be strengthened.

It was evident that control of banking activities had not kept pace with the expansion of the Swiss financial market.

The minister said that while "temptations are perhaps greater on the frontiers" the Chasso affair could have happened elsewhere in the country.

Credit Suisse has hired a large exhibition hall at the Zurich Trade Fair for an extraordinary general meeting on the Chasso affair. A bank official today said that about 5,000 people were expected.

## Peace formula reached in Dagenham strike

A peace formula to end the crippling 12-day Ford strike at Dagenham was hammered out last night after 11 hours' talks between management and union leaders. The formula is to go before the shop stewards today.

Earlier, Ford production at Dagenham, Langley, and Southampton was at a standstill. Total losses so far are 10,000 vehicles with a showroom value of £25m.

## N Sea oilfields close for checks

Production of oil from the British sector of the North Sea will be hit this summer by the shutdown of the Brent and Auk fields, both being developed by the Shell Esso partnership.

Shell UK Exploration and Production operators for the two fields, stressed yesterday that the shutdowns had been planned as part of the overall development.

## TUC call on grants

Continued from page 1  
support to the Holland proposals for £18 a week to be paid to all young people taking part in any of the recommended measures. It said it wanted an expansion of further education and the introduction of mandatory grants to all young people remaining in full-time education beyond the minimum leaving age.

The executive of the National Union of Teachers is also calling for mandatory grants to all who stay at school after the age of 16. A resolution to be tabled for the TUC in September welcomes the Holland proposals. The union wants day-release facilities

and provision for training for all employed young people.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the NUT, said yesterday "The likely acceptance of the Government of the Holland report proposals makes it imperative that comparable action is taken to raise the level of educational maintenance grants and to make sure they become mandatory."

The Training Services Agency, an arm of the Manpower Services Commission, has issued a warning against "jumping all coloured workers together on the basis of skin colour."

Scanlon pay call, page 22

## £12m bid for refrigeration company

By Ronald Pullen

One of the stockmarket's favourite takeover rumours was confirmed yesterday when Charter Consolidated emerged as the suitor for M.K. Refrigeration, the Orpington-based manufacturer of commercial refrigeration and drink dispensing equipment.

In an agreed bid, Charter is offering 180p a share cash so valuing M.K. at £12.7m against the last balance sheet's asset value of £7.1m.

Irrevocable acceptance of the offer has been made by the directors, including Mr M. Komedera, the founder, and his wife who between them control 2.1 million shares, and other associated shareholders for a total of 2.46 million shares, equivalent to 34.7 per cent of the total equity.

Last night Morgan Grenfell, Charter's financial advisers, announced that it had purchased a further 1.1 million shares in the market at an average price of 179.4p. These along with the acceptances and the 25,000 M.K. shares already owned take Charter just over the 50 per cent level.

The offer is conditional on a profits forecast from M.K. for the year to October 29, 1977, of £2.9m pre-tax. Despite a setback in 1974 and 1975, when the cut in brewery and building spending hit earnings, M.K. has an impressive growth record over the past six years with profits rising almost sixfold to £2m last year when the group benefited from internal rationalization and exceptional weather.

M.K. shares jumped 42p to 180p while Charter slipped 3p to 109p.

## Beaverbrook to study new share proposals

By Our Financial Staff

Beaverbrook Newspapers is considering proposals which could involve offers being made for the voting and non-voting capital of the company.

The group's board and trustees of the Beaverbrook Foundation, who control 58 per cent of the voting shares, yesterday stated that discussions were at a "very preliminary" stage. Shareholders were advised not to sell pending a further announcement.

The statement came as speculation increased about the involvement of Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News International, which controls the Sun and the News of the World.

After talks with the Beaverbrook board and Bill Samuel, the merchant bank advising the Beaverbrook trustees, Mr Murdoch was in talks at his own Bouverie Street offices.

# F.H. Lloyd HOLDINGS LIMITED GROUP RESULTS

	Year to 2 Apr 1977 (52 weeks) £000	Year to 3 Apr 1976 (53 weeks) £000
External Sales	63,706	59,675
Profit before Taxation	5,793	4,094
Taxation	2,936	2,013
Available profit of the Group	3,116	2,045
Earnings per 25p share	11.6p	10.2p
Dividends:		
Interim paid 7 January 1977	1.46p	1.33p
Final proposed for 15 August 1977	3.2955p	2.9932p

## Future Prospects

Prospects for the current year will be appreciably influenced by the performance of our Steel Division and the extent of interruption of production facilities in our foundries caused by the installation of new plant. These factors, together with the continuing failure of the U.K. economy to respond as predicted, discourage me from anticipating the outcome of the current year at this point.

Robert H. Foster, Chairman

Annual General Meeting  
The Report and Accounts will be posted on 30th June 1977 and the Annual General Meeting will be held at 12 noon on 27th July 1977 at The Albany Hotel, Smallbrook Queensway, Birmingham B5.

F.H. F. H. LLOYD HOLDINGS LTD., JAMES BRIDGE STEEL WORKS, WEDNESBURY, WEST MIDLANDS







BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Floating to success

ent's first attempt at a gilt, at least on the have been an outstanding 400m of stock on offer has in just over three weeks.

in all this, however, is bought the stock. Investors, that the discount houses by market operators were by purchasers, seeing the price government Broker, was pre-stock from £98 per cent offering the possibility of a and for the stock picked up, hat has happened since then

bat the stock is still very y market hands. Others take the money market has now and that the stock has passed mds. Where the stock has ill almost certainly be as terior for the authorities in he's success as the fact that en sold so speedily.

ion, however, must be that e-will see a new "floater". i will probably depend on recovery in the long-end of l the speed with which the then push out the present

for the year to end-February ecoming behind the dramatic andon Green Shield Stamps. e 18 per cent ahead in the d a mere 14 per cent in the -adjusted basis), despite the e prices: in fact the gain in decline in second half volume in line (the company says) te industry at around 41 per

maintained into the first rent year, had to be seen in imminent cost increases which disrupt last year's progress oration of net margins—a per cent in the first-half was second, thanks apparently to of wage inflation under stage net margins for the year at 4.3 per cent.

ents for going for volume and ad a lot to recommend them as the decision to cut out t per se damage profitability, could reasonably look to the

loyd and the foundry cycle and iron foundries have ter during the recession than en expected given their past o the engineering cycle. Pirt ntion lies in the decline of ularity on the iron side where foundries has been declining

a rate of closure has slowed the 44 closures in a single ginning of the decade, there res last year compared with he disappearance of many of producers has reduced the stomers to shop around for were often at or near the duction, and although the it was virtually unchanged last lion tonnes, a figure which old have been regarded as at illion tonnes below reasonable ing, the greater concentration, cases, more profitable exports, n sharply improved fortunes, ins have not always risen in s and profits in most cases down up badly on a current on an historic cost basis com- plex, Ley's Foundries and Chamberlain and Hill, and the ion of British Locomotives have

the fact that a company such as felt able to make its first rent for a decade, and that generally were increasing their take advantage of the recent

log a story, many by the Premier ny of Leicester to maracas to bonbons to the lid's expect to chance to return

in the Vladimir Times incredible two years ago. However, this e-off competition, e. Export Times ore.

competition is by judged at Narrington dis-Wednesday by a judges a man with spect eyes for the cartoonist, Bill

am, however, will mer. It did enter time with sleigh pland, but later re somebody else

contenders are a pay which sells to Mecca, a Bir- that makes elec- s for the modern pipe, and a Man- of yoga mats, a yoga institute

benefits of higher throughput to offset the effects of any additional moves to trim its selling prices.

Will it work? Well, since the new regiment has been so briefly in force Tesco is chary of talking in figures—but the company does say that the results of its 800 price cuts and the barrage of publicity which accompanied them have exceeded all its expectations.

With new foods, the effects have been rather less dramatic, but there has still been a good improvement in volume which will, since non-foods sell on higher margins, help to boost profitability. For all that plenty of others in the grocery business are claiming volume gains as well, the implication does seem to be that Tesco has gained some market share. But will it—once the novelty has worn off—be able to retain it?

It isn't likely: any gain in volume of the size which Tesco's euphoric comments suggest would leave the rest of the industry fighting hard for a share of the action. However, any gain in volume is going to help in present conditions, and a sales gain of maybe 20 per cent over the whole of this year, even on the assumption that margins are trimmed again, could leave pre-tax profits (up by 22.8 per cent to £30.2m last year) at something over £35m.

Is this, however, going to be enough to do much for Tesco's rating, which with the shares yielding 5.8 per cent at 381p, already seems reasonably high. The answer is probably not. Tesco is making efforts to tackle its traditional problem—high proportion of small High Street outlets—by a big building programme



Mr Leslie Porter, chairman of Tesco.

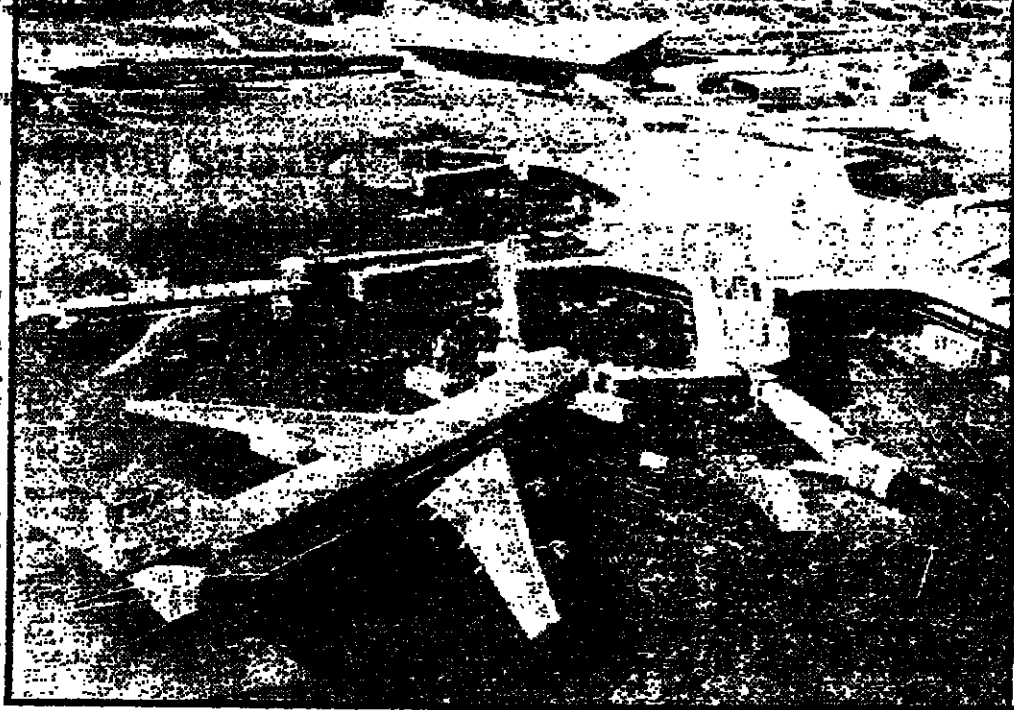
The cost—some £45m—is no problem, for Tesco has the classically strong food retailers balance sheet. The costs—in terms of the impact of a relatively high proportion of selling space in process of reaching break-even—are a different matter. They could be a drag on profits for three or four years to come.

sharp improvements in technology even before the Government £40m investment scheme speeded the programme up indicates a confidence that has been totally missing for several years.

Changes in technology are, perhaps, even more important to the steel casting industry where Weir Group and F. H. Lloyd have more than half the market between them. Margins at Weir Group's foundry division, after a hiccup, improved sharply following the building of the new Catton plant.

F. H. Lloyd's margins have also been improving—albeit at a somewhat lower level—although capital spending over the last decade has probably not kept pace with the real cost of depreciation. Now, however, Lloyd is to use its apparently stronger base—foundry profits held steady last year despite an 8 per cent drop in industry tonnage—to press on with its £13m investment programme.

The main benefits of this are, of course, several years away and in the short-term Lloyd, like others in the sector, is having to cope with fairly flat demand. There may be further improvement to come as and when demand picks up in the steel and engineering division where a profit recovered from £295,000 to £779,000 last year. This, with the help of a £567,000 turnaround in interest and other income, lifted the overall pre-tax figure last year by 41 per cent to £5.8m. But the 9.8 per cent yield at 75p is clearly reflecting the fact that a further sharp rise in group profits is probably some way off.



Kennedy International Airport, New York: to date US share of north Atlantic traffic has been worth over £210m a year compared with Britain's £161m.

## Transatlantic flight paths cleared in dawn deal

Arthur Reed

After talking virtually non-stop for nine days, apart from breaks for sleeping and eating, the British and American government officials negotiating a new Bermuda north Atlantic air services agreement reached accord at 6 am yesterday. Even in the cold light of dawn, the deal looked a good one for Britain.

Britain gave notice of cancellation of the existing agreement, signed in Bermuda in 1946, on the grounds that the rights which it contained were now out of date and tended to favour American airlines rather than British Airways.

In the 12 months up to October last year, United States air lines earned on the north Atlantic between £210m and £220m, while the British share was £161m. Overall earnings by United States airlines out of Britain and her dependencies—largely Hongkong—were £320m, and those of Britain £166m.

Britain also believed that at a time of world fuel shortage, too much fuel was being wasted by airlines of both sides in carrying empty seats between the two countries, the inference being that America, with her large fleets of jumbo jets, was in fact dumping seats on the further objection from London was that on some routes British Airways was up against two powerful United States airlines. Britain proposed "single designation", that is, that only one airline should fly on each route. It was a naive suggestion, for neither Pan Am nor Trans World, the principal United States air carriers, was going to stop flying New York-London, and it was soon dropped by the British side.

As will be seen from this, America had far more to lose and was in the stronger negotiating position. But the agreement as published yesterday, indicates that in the lengthy talks which have taken place both in Washington and London in the 12 months which have elapsed since Britain announced it wished to renegotiate the agreement, the American position has gradually been worn away.

First, Britain has established the measure of capacity control which it has long wanted. The airlines on each side of the Atlantic will file their proposed schedules for the year, and these will be scrutinized by the "opposition".

If one side thinks the other is proposing to put more seats on a route than the traffic will justify, there will be consultations. If these fail, the parties will resort to a "fall-back" mechanism.

This is a highly-complicated procedure, but basically it will

result in the mean figure of the traffic forecasts from either side being taken and applied to the routes. But no more than 20 extra flights in summer and 15 in winter would be allowed.

Similarly, Britain gained much of what she wanted in the case of "single designation", having given up her stance on New York earlier on. In fact, because of route rationalization which took place between the United States airlines after the fuel crisis three years ago, American airlines do not fly side by side on many routes today. The new agreement means that one of them will have to withdraw from Boston-London and one from San Francisco-London.

Two airlines from either side will be allowed between London and New York and London and Los Angeles. Although British Caledonian holds a licence for the former, only British Airways flies from the British side at present. As their second airline, the British have now designated Laker Airways, whose Skytrain walk-on flights are due to begin on September 26 at a single London-New York fare of £59.

Laker in fact, comes out of the deal extremely well. Not only is it made "legitimate" by a British Government which, only last year, was doing its best to kill the Skytrain, but the operation which was expected to emerge from the United States is stifled.

This is because only two airlines are designated from either side on the London-New York route. The United States airlines have their two in Pan Am and TWA, which leaves no room for a charter company to match Skytrain. The worst that can now happen to Laker is that either of the United States "giants" will designate some of their scheduled services as "walk-ons", but this threat is not being taken very seriously by the airline industry.

Between London and Los Angeles Britain has only British Airways operating at present, but it is expected that British Caledonian will shortly consider seriously having the licence which it holds for this route re-designated.

The negotiators have taken account of the fact that if world airline traffic continues to build up this year, some of the routes on which they have ordered single designation—and were double designations—may become too big for the existing airlines. Written into

the agreement is that the negotiators term a trigger point at which extra airlines would be allowed to start to operate.

This would be when a double-designation route was carrying 600,000 passengers a year and when a single-designation route was carrying 450,000. But, on the forecasts of traffic which they had before them during the talks, the negotiators do not expect either of these points to be reached before the late 1980s.

A further benefit for the British from the new agreement is the addition of a further five gateways into the United States, including Atlanta and Houston, which British Caledonian is waiting for permission to start.

United States airlines will, of course, be allowed to serve Britain on a reciprocal basis, but the British negotiators even at a point here, obtained agreement that these reciprocals should land not at the congested Heathrow airport, London, but at Gatwick, the uncrowded second London airport which was recently redeveloped at a cost here of £70m.

Both British Caledonian and Laker can be expected to place applications before the British Civil Aviation Authority as a result of the new agreement. British Caledonian will almost certainly want to be designated the second British operator to Los Angeles, and Laker will want one glaring anomaly ironed out.

Under the terms of the Skytrain licence issued to him by the Government when they were not so enamoured of his idea as they are now, Mr Laker was limited to taking 189 passengers across the Atlantic in his 350-seater DC 10 aircraft during the winter months. In view of the successful British stand on the waste of empty seats, this clause now appears untenable.

Britain has also gained ground in the talks for airlines operating out of her dependent territories. The British airline which operates out of Hongkong, will be allowed by the Americans to operate to points on their west coast by way of Japan. At the same time the Americans gave up some of their rights to pick up fare-paying passengers in Hongkong for onward passage to other South-East Asia points.

This is known as "fifth freedom" traffic and Britain won similar concessions regarding United States airlines operating through London. After three years they will give up such rights to Belgium and Sweden. United States rights to pick up traffic in London for Frankfurt, Munich, Hamburg, Berlin and Paris, a round-the-world service will remain in perpetuity.

Brushing up still remains to be done, but it is already apparent that from the British point of view, the agreement was well worth burning a lot of midnight oil to obtain.

## Economic notebook

### Jobs and the missing link

There is not much point talking about international trade—like the redistribution of the world's income or greater freedom of trade—while the industrial nations have a total 15 million people unemployed, Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor, told Commonwealth leaders at their recent Lancaster House conference.

The sense of his words suggests that action aimed at raising the living standards of the peoples of the developing countries is necessarily inseparable with a reduction in the jobless of the industrial world.

But is this so? Indeed, might it not be equally argued that raising the living standards of the poor of Africa, Asia and Latin America is a prerequisite for a fall in unemployment in their industrialized northern neighbours?

Unfortunately, in part of the lip-service paid by Mr Healey and others to "global interdependence" (the last sentence of his Commonwealth speech) there is, in reality, a marked unwillingness to translate such concepts into practical policy.

Of course, it is true that in a static situation a rise in the income of the Third World implies a corresponding fall in the income of somebody else. In that sense Mr Healey is correct. But, in fact, such a rise in the income of the developing countries would itself have a very dynamic effect.

The poor, after all, tend to spend all their income—and it would be spent largely in the industrialized world. This would provide the only means by which all the industrialized nations could simultaneously export their way out of their present depressed economic state.

Consider the figures recently presented to the Joint Economic Committee of the United States Congress by Mr Shridath Ramphal, the executive secretary-general of the Commonwealth. Over the six-year period 1969 to 1975 the developing countries accounted for more than 44 per cent of the growth in exports of manufactured goods; 38 per cent of the growth in American exports of manufactured goods; and 26 per cent of the European Community's export of such products.

In the case of Japan, the trend is particularly striking as the increase in exports to the developing countries was from a substantial base. Moreover, manufactured goods provided 96 per cent of the overall increase in Japanese exports over the six-year period.

This is not all. In engineering goods, which are of considerable importance to employment and exports in the industrialized countries (in Britain three million people are employed in that industry), the markets provided by the developing countries are large and increasing. Nearly 40 per cent of all exports of engineering goods from Japan and the United States go to the Third World.

For the EEC, the figure was rather lower, at 25 per cent, although the proportion of the Community's engineering exports going to the Third World was growing quite rapidly between 1969 and 1975. In the technology and service industries the picture is broadly the same.

Yet, correspondingly, over the same period, there has been a modest over-riding decline in the proportion of industrialized nations' trade conducted with each other. This relative decline in intra-industrialized country trade has taken place during a decade in which the peoples of this world have seen per capita incomes which, in real terms, rose faster in any comparable period in history.

Against this, the developing countries earn roughly 13 per cent of world income. In other words, there are clear signs that the absorptive capacity of the industrialized nations for each other's products may now have reached its limit, while the potential demand of the developing countries is nearly insatiable. The developing countries are

thus the main potential engine of further world growth, exports and jobs.

Admittedly, this is only half the argument. The problem lies in converting the potentially huge demand in the developing countries into effective, expanding markets for the exports of the industrialized nations. Raising the real purchasing power of the Third World countries means doing two things: it means permitting them to earn more from their own exports and it means providing them directly with more hard cash.

To achieve the former will oblige the industrialized countries to dismantle the battery of tariffs, quotas and other restrictions aimed at keeping out low-cost imports from the Third World.

Inescapably, jobs will be lost in the import-competing industries of the industrialized nations as jobs are simultaneously created in their exporting industries. But that is not the end of the story.

The expansion of the export industries will generate new investment at home, increasing employment still further—the multiplier effect.

At the same time, cheaper imports from abroad will keep down prices and increase the real purchasing power of consumers in the industrialized world.

The important point is that an expansion in trade of this sort would inject a new dynamic into the world economy. However, it would be necessary for the government of Europe, North America and Japan to undertake crash programmes of adjustment assistance to help workers displaced by imports to find jobs in the expanding sectors of the economy.

By this means, the short-term costs of adjustment are not borne only by the displaced workers but the community as a whole.

It would certainly not be necessary for the Third World to increase its real purchasing power exclusively from its export earnings. A similar result could be achieved by a variety of changes and reforms in the international monetary system.

For example, the international spending power of the Third World could be raised by making a fresh allocation of special drawing rights through the International Monetary Fund, with a heavily biased distribution in favour of the poorer nations.

Alternatively, the IMF could be empowered to increase the size of the loans that it is permitted to provide to developing countries, while at the same time reducing the often absurd conditions which it attaches to its loans—conditions which oblige a developing country to reduce its foreign trade deficit even if that deficit is caused by the higher price of imported oil and is therefore beyond its control. Such conditions simply intensify the overall deflationary pressures on the world economy.

Another way of increasing the purchasing power of the developing countries would be simply to cancel many of their existing debts.

The objections to such measures are that they may be inflationary and that there is no evidence of an overall shortage of world liquidity—that is, aggregate world reserves of international money. But the world has changed so much in recent years that it is difficult to make "traditional" calculations about the aggregate level of world reserves needed to pay for a given level of world trade.

The fact remains that the ratio of developing countries' reserves to their imports reached its lowest level in 1975 for at least 10 years. If Mr Healey had seen the connection between this and unemployment at home, he would not have disappointed his Commonwealth colleagues so much.

Melvyn Westlake

## Business Diary: Prayer mats to Mecca

log a story, many by the Premier ny of Leicester to maracas to bonbons to the lid's expect to chance to return

in the Vladimir Times incredible two years ago. However, this e-off competition, e. Export Times ore.

competition is by judged at Narrington dis-Wednesday by a judges a man with spect eyes for the cartoonist, Bill

am, however, will mer. It did enter time with sleigh pland, but later re somebody else

contenders are a pay which sells to Mecca, a Bir- that makes elec- s for the modern pipe, and a Man- of yoga mats, a yoga institute

sy there is a con- exports sun-lamps and from Oldham wies rolls sold in



Lord Goodman, Sir William Pile and Sir Michael Swann.

Could twist the sinews of thy heart?" (Blake).

Lord Goodman, Sir Michael Swann and Sir William Pile are a trio doing much to serenade business into sponsoring the arts, or so I heard from Luke Rittner and Colin Knowles yesterday.

Rittner, a former director of the Royal Festival, is director, and Knowles chairman of the

policies to South Africa (Midland Bank), embarrassingly high profits (Bass Charring-ton), or omniscience (IBM) may have helped make them enthusiastic sponsors.

Lord Goodman, now Master of University College, Oxford, is chairman of the Arts Council and is a valued "foster" Sir Michael, chairman of the BBC and a council member, single-handedly "made" ARSA. Knowles says, by having the BBC broadcast the same of the sponsor of concerts—as is already done with sporting events.

Sir William, it appears, produced a booklet on tax rules which ARSA sends to members to help them claim relief on arts support.

Knowles, who is with Imperial Tobacco, said that a next move might be education of arts administrators "via some seminars on, among other things, 'what business expects from the arts'."

What does Imps expect? I asked—Works that would entertain the kind of people with whom we are in a business relationship, politicians or customers. Knowles said, the kind of thing they would like to read or talk about. No Tate bricks here, I'd say.

"We're all fantastic feminists at Lloyd's," breezed a spokesman when the annual accounts were produced yesterday. They show that there are now 1,300 women members and another 200 working on the hallowed trading floor, mainly as brokers.

Lloyd's is proud of the fact that it was the first City institution to open its doors to women (in 1970). Actually, the decision was prompted as much

by the need to expand the capital base by attracting new membership as by any support for equality.

At first, only a trickle of women applied for membership, with only 100 female underwriting "names" at the end of the first year. Since then, however, the trickle has become a flood and half the new lady members joined in the past couple of years.

The women are still heavily outnumbered. Lloyd's latest accounts show that there are some 9,200 male underwriting members (nine to one) and the female names are mostly—delightful thought—"sleeping partners" rather than active underwriters.

The 200 girls now working on the floor as brokers are still outnumbered twenty to one.

Royal Worcester Spode, one of Britain's leading porcelain manufacturers, has changed its managing director for the second time in just over a year. The latest to go is Jim Collis, who took over as managing director at the end of 1976. His predecessor, Robert Stevens, was in a similar chuff.

Collis is succeeded by Lyn Davies, another director of Royal Worcester Spode, who has been with the company for 22 years. He is to have the "more modern" title of chief executive.

Who says British enterprise is dead? The return of the sun to London yesterday brought out a sign in the window of an electrical shop near the office which says: "Don't be caught out. Get your electric fan now!"

## THE THROGMORTON TRUST LIMITED Interim Revenue Statement

The Board of Directors have pleasure in announcing the unaudited Revenue figures of the Company for the six months ended 31st May, 1977.

	Six Months to 31.5.77	Six Months to 30.11.76	Twelve Months to 30.11.76
GROSS REVENUE	£ 1,281,955	£ 1,366,339	£ 2,989,641
Less: Administration and Interest	222,103	268,424	539,144
Less: Taxation	1,159,852	1,097,915	2,450,497
	41,000	390,971	877,613
Unappropriated Revenue B/fwd	744,821	706,944	1,572,884
	680,165	703,747	703,747
AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION	1,424,986	1,410,691	2,276,631
Less: Preference dividend	38,063	35,344	77,938
AVAILABLE FOR ORDINARY DIVIDEND	£ 1,386,923	£ 1,375,347	£ 2,198,693
EARNINGS PER SHARE	1.77p	1.77p	3.94p
ORDINARY DIVIDENDS			
Interim 8.0% (1976-5.0%)	788,531	474,540	474,540
Final (1976-11.0%)	—	—	1,043,988
	£ 788,531	£ 474,540	£ 1,518,528
Unappropriated Revenue C/fwd	£ 598,392	£ 900,807	£ 680,165
NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE	73.4p	60.4p	49.5p

- N.B. 1. The net asset value allows for full conversion of the 8½% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock and values prior charges at middle market price.  
2. At a meeting of the Board of Directors today it was resolved that an interim dividend of 8.0% (1976-5.0%) be paid on 5th August 1977, in respect of the year to 30th November 1977, to shareholders on the register as at 8th July 1977. This increased dividend is intended to reduce the disparity between the interim and final dividend and was forecast by the Chairman in the last annual Report and Accounts.  
3. The dividend will be paid on the capital as increased by the recent conversion of 8½% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock.

22nd June, 1977.



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

## Strong gilts as 'variable' runs out

Taking their cue from the strength of the gilt market, equities turned in a much stronger performance even though trading remained extremely thin.

Dealers said this firmer tone owed something, initially at least, to mildly optimistic union comment on the current pay talks and by the close the FT index was 4.7 up at 446.7, its

Watch for Marley to go ahead now that persistent selling has dried up. The word is that following last month's disappointing interim figures one broker has sold 1m shares in three weeks but has now finished the order. After bearing the building industry recession for a long period the group finally succumbed in the current first half with profits off 5 per cent. The shares were a firm 61p.

best level of the day and a full two points better than the 3p level.

But it was gilts which stole most of the limelight, the spur was the early exhaustion of the £400m variable rate stock after little more than three weeks' trading.

Short dates, where the exhausted had most impact, opened one-eighth better and then put on a further quarter, but then eased back on profit-taking to close a net quarter

point ahead. The variable stock ran out at 598.2 but, closed at 598.11/16 after some profit-taking.

"Toons" opened brightly and quickly went one-quarter better. Though they subsequently had difficulty holding the higher levels most stocks were still one-quarter ahead by the close. Dealers said that what buying there was came from yield considerations and the absence of further bad news.

In these quiet times it is normal for takeover stocks to be the centre of attention and yesterday was no exception with a more than usual amount of activity.

Two stocks leading the way were that speculative favourite MK Refrigeration which bounded 42p to 180p after terms worth that amount from Charter Consolidated and Newmans Tubes, a firm market this week, which closed 45p to the good at 163p on terms from Ductile Steel.

Dolan Packaging was excited by news that a Canadian stake had increased figures rise to talk that this may be the springboard to a counter to the Swedish bid. The shares ended 14p ahead at 182p. News that talks were in progress had the "A" shares of Associated Newspapers 10p to 188p and Daily Mail "A" 8p to 283p shot ahead on their connexion

with the Beaverbrook situation and ahead of figures due soon.

Other takeover and speculative stocks to gain ground were Concrete 14p to 182p in the hope of better terms and United Scientific which gained 6p to 162p.

Disappointing production figures for whisky left both Arthur Bell 5p to 215p and Distillers 2p to 136p in lower ground while Irish Distillers were not moved at 68p in spite of higher profits.

Encouraging comment helped Percy Lane to rise 6p to 61p and newcomer LWT closed at 91p.

The strongest of the industrial leaders were Glaxo, up 9p to 52.2p, ICI which went ahead 6p to 394p and Courtauld where the gain was 3p to 129p.

The low-level of acceptance of Rolls-Royce Motors terms and the hope of better things had lorry maker Fodens up 2p for a close of 48p. In electricals nearly trebled profits had MK Electric 7p to 165p.

Comment was good for A.B. Electronic which rose 7p to 109p. Rascal continued to find support ahead of figures, rising another 4p to 374p and Plessey added 3p to 81p on further consideration of Tuesday's statement.

In foods J. Lyons was an active market and closed 5p up to 86p. The group has

figures due next week and the talk is that they will show a significant improvement with the dividend, though uncovered, being maintained.

Elsewhere in the sector Tesco put on 2p to 38p after figures which were rather better than some had expected. Most had been downgrading their estimates in the days running up to the announcement. Tate & Lyle, whose recent performance has been causing the sharpest concern, held steady at 222p.

In buildings Tunnel rose 2p to 181p in spite of a disappointing second half. News of a closure lowered UDS 2p to 63p on the stores pitch.

Soon BP will have a competitor for the attention of oil investors. Early next month London & Scottish Marine Oil (LSMO) will be making an offer for sale which will have to look good to compete with BP's newly paid shares. The issue should draw attention to both Cawoods and National Carbonising.

The minute yield on National Carbonising is 4.2 per cent, but Cawoods' 4 per cent return and 11.8 p/e could have something to offer. Cawoods are now 120p.

In engineers both Arthur Lee at 23p and F. H. Lloyd 3p to 75p were supported after figures while in properties Bishopsgate eased 1p to 3p after the chairman's comment on the group's difficult times and Evans of Leeds firmed a further penny to 99p after earlier figures.

With dealers anticipating the BP issue being oversubscribed two or three times and the price starting with a 20p premium the shares rose 6p to 89p. On an acre stock, closed 2p to 57p, while shares of the flotation due early next month Lasso lost 7p for a close of 308p. After a virtual standstill in profits Lamko Chemical lost 10p to 140p but statements hoped and Street Fabrics at 21p and Durapipe which ended 4p up at 57p.

After hours Priest Mariani added 4p to 67p on news of terms worth 62p cash, Bridgend Processes firmed to 12p after BP Chemicals stake

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## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
A. C. E. (M)	1,501.158	0.097(0.22)	6.89(4.96)	1.8(3.3)	—	(3.02)
Anglo Text (I)	7.0(5.5)	2.5(1.5)	—	0.75(0.75)	26/9	1.7(5)
Bentley & Sons (I)	4,381.4(7)	0.15(0.07)	—	1.76(1.60)	—	1.76(1.60)
Brown & Telford (P)	6.0(5.5)	0.23(0.22)	—	3.2(1.61)	11/8	4.3(2.1)
John & Telford (P)	38.1(27.8)	0.32(0.28)	15.7(13.4)	0.15(0.14)	—	10.5(10)
Clifford Smith (I)	0.86(0.67)	0.06(0.03)	—	1.6(1.41)	2/8	2.3(1.1)
Continental (I)	2.1(1.9)	0.17(0.09)	—	2.79(2.54)	—	3.65(3.32)
Durapipe Int (F)	6.49(5.13)	0.93(0.73)	16.9(12.7)	1.11(0.73)	—	(2.37)
Duck Group	6.7(5.0)	0.16(0.10)	—	—	—	—
Industries (I)	31.1(25.2)	1.7(1.3)	—	—	—	—
Lagavulin Dist (I)	0.2(0.1)	0.009(0.006)	—	—	—	—
Laurko Chem (F)	53.46(42.3)	1.94(1.91)	15.1(16.1)	2.68(2.40)	28/7	5.28(4.8)
Arthur Lee (I)	33.0(22.0)	1.4(0.7)	—	0.4(0.35)	22/7	(1.35)
F. H. Lloyd (F)	63.7(59.6)	5.8(4.1)	11.5(10.2)	3.3(2.9)	15/8	4.75(4.32)
Low & Brydon (P)	2.1(1.9)	0.11(0.05)	—	4.2(4.0)	—	5.1(4.0)
MK Electric (F)	21.3(23.3)	0.6(0.2)	23.7(18.7)	2.6(2.1)	29/7	5.19(4.72)
Philips (I)	3.4(2.7)	0.06(0.04)	—	—	—	—
Scott Amer Int (I)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thames Valley (I)	0.74(0.70)	1.79(1.77)	—	0.8(0.82)	29/7	2.15(1.9)
Tunnel Bldgs (F)	33.5(32.3)	6.47(6.27)	28.5(27.7)	6.7(6.1)	1/8	9.7(8.8)
Udd Spring (I)	10.1(8.8)	0.27(0.16)	1.38(0.7)	0.5(0.42)	2/7	(7.3)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the dividend by 1.54. Profits are shown pre-tax, and earnings are net. \* Loss. † After tax. ‡ To reduce disparity. †† Forecast.

## NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

## Government of New Zealand

Twelve Year 6½% Bonds due July 15, 1979

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Bonds of the above-described issue, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has drawn by lot for redemption on July 15, 1977 at 100% of the principal amount thereof through operation of the Sinking Fund, \$1,770,000 principal amount of said Bonds bearing the following distinctive numbers:

1-12	1231	2203	3331	4796	6132	7094	7976	8738	9859	10735	12484	13917	15217	16686	17875	18811
13	1272	2304	3337	4799	6137	7095	7980	8739	9862	10734	12485	13918	15218	16687	17876	18812
14	1273	2305	3338	4800	6138	7096	7981	8740	9863	10735	12486	13919	15219	16688	17877	18813
15	1274	2306	3339	4801	6139	7097	7982	8741	9864	10736	12487	13920	15220	16689	17878	18814
16	1275	2307	3340	4802	6140	7098	7983	8742	9865	10737	12488	13921	15221	16690	17879	18815
17	1276	2308	3341	4803	6141	7099	7984	8743	9866	10738	12489	13922	15222	16691	17880	18816
18	1277	2309	3342	4804	6142	7100	7985	8744	9867	10739	12490	13923	15223	16692	17881	18817
19	1278	2310	3343	4805	6143	7101	7986	8745	9868	10740	12491	13924	15224	16693	17882	18818
20	1279	2311	3344	4806	6144	7102	7987	8746	9869	10741	12492	13925	15225	16694	17883	18819
21	1280	2312	3345	4807	6145	7103	7988	8747	9870	10742	12493	13926	15226	16695	17884	18820
22	1281	2313	3346	4808	6146	7104	7989	8748	9871	10743	12494	13927	15227	16696	17885	18821
23	1282	2314	3347	4809	6147	7105	7990	8749	9872	10744	12495	13928	15228	16697	17886	18822
24	1283	2315	3348	4810	6148	7106	7991	8750	9873	10745	12496	13929	15229	16698	17887	18823
25	1284	2316	3349	4811	6149	7107	7992	8751	9874	10746	12497	13930	15230	16699	17888	18824
26	1285	2317	3350	4812	6150	7108	7993	8752	9875	10747	12498	13931	15231	16700	17889	18825
27	1286	2318	3351	4813	6151	7109	7994	8753	9876	10748	12499	13932	15232	16701	17890	18826
28	1287	2319	3352	4814	6152	7110	7995	8754	9877	10749	12500	13933	15233	16702	17891	18827
29	1288	2320	3353	4815	6153	7111	7996	8755	9878	10750	12501	13934	15234	16703	17892	18828
30	1289	2321	3354	4816	6154	7112	7997	8756	9879	10751	12502	13935	15235	16704	17893	18829
31	1290	2322	3355	4817	6155	7113	7998	8757	9880	10752	12503	13936	15236	16705	17894	18830
32	1291	2323	3356	4818	6156	7114	7999	8758	9881	10753	12504	13937	15237	16706	17895	18831
33	1292	2324	3357	4819	6157	7115	8000	8759	9882	10754	12505	13938	15238	16707	17896	18832
34	1293	2325	3358	4820	6158	7116	8001	8760	9883	10755	12506	13939	15239	16708	17897	18833
35	1294	2326	3359	4821	6159	7117	8002	8761	9884	10756	12507	13940	15240	16709	17898	18834
36	1295	2327	3360	4822	6160	7118	8003	8762	9885	10757	12508	13941	15241	16710	17899	18835
37	1296	2328	3361	4823	6161	7119	8004	8763	9886	10758	12509	13942	15242	16711	17900	18836
38	1297	2329	3362	4824	6162	7120	8005	8764	9887	10759	12510	13943	15243	16712	17901	18837
39	1298	2330	3363	4825	6163	7121	8006	8765	9888	10760	12511	13944	15244	16713	17902	18838
40	1299	2331	3364	4826	6164	7122	8007	8766	9889	10761	12512	13945	15245	16714	17903	18839
41	1300	2332	3365	4827	6165	7123	8008	8767	9890	10762	12513	13946	15246	16715	17904	18840
42	1301	2333	3366	4828	6166	7124	8009	8768	9891	10763	12514	13947	15247	16716	17905	18841
43	1302	2334	3367	4829	6167	7125	8010	8769	9892	10764	12515	13948	15248	16717	17906	18842
44	1303	2335	3368	4830	6168	7126	8011	8770	9893	10765	12516	13949	15249	16718	17907	18843
45	1304	2336	3369	4831	6169	7127	8012	8771	9894	10766	12517	13950	15250	16719	17908	18844
46	1305	2337	3370	4832	6170	7128	8013	8772	9895	10767	12518	13951	15251	16720	17909	18845
47	1306	2338	3371	4833	6171	7129	8014	8773	9896	10768	12519	13952	15252	16721	17910	18846
48	1307	2339	3372	4834	6172	7130	8015	8774	9897	10769	12520	13953	15253	16722	17911	18847
49	1308	2340	3373	4835	6173	7131	8016	8775	9898	10770	12521	13954	15254	16723	17912	18848
50	1309	2341	3374	4836	6174	7132	8017	8776	9899	10771	12522	13955	15255	16724	17913	18849
51	1310	2342	3375	4837	6175	7133	8018	8777	9900	10772	12523	13956	15256	16725	17914	18850
52	1311	2343	3376	4838	6176	7134	8019	8778	9901	10773	12524	13957	15257	16726	17915	18851
53	1312	2344	3377	4839	6177	7135	8020	8779	9902	10774	12525	13958	15258	16727	17916	18852
54	1313	2345	3378	4840	6178	7136	8021	8780	9903	10775	12526	13959	15259	16728	17917	18853
55	1314	2346	3379	4841	6179	7137	8022	8781	9904	10776	12527	13960	15260	16729	17918	18854
56	1315	2347	3380	4842	6180	7138	8023	8782	9905	10777	12528	13961	15261	16730	17919	18855
57	1316	2348	3381	4843	6181	7139	8024	8783	9906	10778	12529	13962	15262	16731	17920	18856
58	1317	2349	3382	4844	6182	7140	8025	8784	9907	10779	12530	13963	15263	16732	17921	18857
59	1318	2350	3383	4845	6183	7141	8026	8785	9908	10780	12531	13964	15264	16733	17922	18858
60	1319	2351	3384	4846	6184	7142	8027	8786	9909	10781	12532	13965	15265	16734	17923	18859
61	1320	2352	3385	4847	6185	7143	8028	8787	9910	10782	12533	13966	15266	16735	17924	18860
62	1321	2353	3386	4848	6186	7144	8029	8788	9911	10783	12534	13967	15267	16736	17925	18861
63	1322	2354	3387	4849	6187	7145	8030	8789	9912	10784	12535	13968	15268	16737	17926	18862
64	1323	2355	3388	4850	6188	7146	8031	8790	9913	10785	12536	13969	15269	16738	17927	18863
65	1324	2356	3389	4851	6189	7147	8032	8791	9914	10786	12537	13970	15270	16739	17928	18864
66	1325	2357	3390	4852	6190	7148	8033	8792	9915	10787	12538	13971	15271	16740	17929	18865
67	1326	2358	3391	4853	6191	7149	8034	8793	9916	10788	12539	13972	15272	16741	17930	18866
68	1327	2359	3392	4854	6192	7150	8035	8794	9917	10789	12540	13973	15273	16742	17931	18867
69	1328	2360	3393	4855	6193	7151	8036	8795	9918	10790	12541	13974	15274	16743	17932	18868
70	1329	2361	3394	4856	6194	7152	8037	8796	9919	10791	12542	13975	15275	16744	17933	18869
71	1330	2362	3395	4857	6195	7153	8038	8797	9920	10792	12543	13976	15276	16745	17934	18870
72	1331	2363	3396	4858	6196	7154	8039	8798	9921	10793	12544	13977	15277	16746	17935	18871
73	1332	2364	3397	4859	6197	7155	8040	8799	9922	10794	12545	13978	15278	16747	17936	18872
74	1333	2365	3398	4860	6198	7156	8041	8800	9923	10795	12546	13979	15279	16748	17937	18873
75	1334	2366	3399	4861	6199	7157	8042	8801	9924	10796	12547	13980	15280	16749	17938	18874
76	1335	2367	3400	4862	6200	7158	8043	8802	9925	10797	12548	13981	15281	16750	17939	18875
77	1336	2368	3401	4863	6201	7159	8044	8803	9926	10798	12549	13982	15282	16751	17940	18876
78	1337	2369	3402	4864	6202	7160	8045	8804	9927	10799	12550	13983	15283	16752	17941	18877
79	1338	2370	3403	4865	6203	7161	8046	8805	9928	10800	12551	13984	15284	16753	17942	18878
80	1339	2371	3404	4866	6204	7162	8047	8806	9929	10801	12552	13985	15285	16754	17943	18879
81	1340	2372	3405	4867	6205	7163	8048	8807	9930	10802	12553	13986	15286	16755	17944	18880
82	1341	2373	3406	4868	6206	7164	8049	8808	9931	10803	12554	13987	15287	16756	17945	18881
83	1342	2374	3407	4869	6207	7165	8050	8809	9932	10804	12555	13988	15288	16757	17946	18882
84	1343	2375	3408	4870	6208	7166	8051	8810	9933	10805	12556	13989	15289	16758	17947	18883
85	1344	2376	3409	4871	6209	7167	8052	8811	9934	10806	12557	13990	15290	16759	17948	18884
86	1345	2377	3410	4872	6210	7168	8053	8812	9935	10807	12558	13991	15291	16760	17949	18885
87	1346	2378	3411	4873	6211	7169	8054	8813	9936	10808	12559	13992	15292	16761	17950	18886
88	1347	2379	3412	4874	6212	7170	805									











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1976	136.18	(28.02.76)	60.18	(12.12.76)
1973	189.33	(15.01.73)	120.39	(14.12.73)



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**SPANISH LANGUAGE COORDINATOR**  
for the Secretariat in London, to coordinate the revision, translation, and production of all Spanish language material to include all publications and documents. Applicants should have had 3 years' experience as a translator/reviser with practical knowledge of editing and publishing techniques. Spanish mother tongue essential. Fluent English and reasonable French. Salary £4,113. For application and further details contact 10 Southampton Street, London, W.C.2, or phone 01-336 7788. Ext. 41.

## ITAL PRESS MILAN

Require immediately 8 young persons aged 18-24 years for work in a small export company. Knowledge of languages an advantage. Basic salary guaranteed, plus commission. Accommodation and travel aid. Persons with initiative and a desire to travel need not apply. Please write to: Italian Press, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP. Tel: 01-580 2010. Thursday 21, Friday 22, June 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

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Based in the West End, we are an expanding Estate Agency, currently seeking an experienced Senior Negotiator, to take control of the business. This is a responsible position, requiring a person with initiative, drive and a proven track record. The person appointed will be responsible for the management of the business, which has a turnover of between £25,000 and £7,000. Please telephone 01-460 2010. (Over to both male and female applicants.)

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## Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Nigerian citizens resident in the United Kingdom for various executive and senior staff positions in the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry. The Bank was established by the decree of the Federal Military Government in 1973. It is empowered to engage in all banking activities and provides, among other services, medium and long term loans and equity finance to indigenous individuals and enterprises. Vacancies exist in the following departments:

## Operations/Investment Supervision/Investment Promotions

with responsibilities for project evaluation/appraisal; the supervision of projects which are already receiving the Bank's financial assistance; and the formulation and promotion of bankable ideas and projects. Vacancies exist for:

Senior Investment Executive N7,644-8,724  
Investment Executive N7,104-7,752  
Deputy Investment Executive N6,444-6,984  
Assistant Investment Executive N5,460-6,432

Level of appointment and salary entry point will depend upon qualifications and experience. All candidates must hold a good honours degree in Economics; Business Administration; Accountancy or Engineering and have had a minimum of 2 years' relevant post-qualification experience in project appraisal/implementation/promotion or work of a similar nature.

## Administration

(for general administrative and personnel functions, including the planning of manpower requirements; staff recruitment, training and development; industrial relations; administration of staff loan, pension and welfare schemes; and the keeping of personnel records).

Vacancies exist for:

Assistant Chief of Administration N7,644-8,724  
Manager N7,104-7,752  
Deputy Manager N6,444-6,984  
Assistant Manager N5,460-6,432

Level of appointment and salary entry point will depend upon qualifications and experience. All candidates must hold a good honours degree in one of the social sciences majoring in Business Administration, Economics or Manpower Development/Training and have had a minimum of 2 years' relevant post-qualification experience. Membership of the Institute of Personnel Management will be an advantage.

## Finance

Vacancies exist for:  
Assistant Chief Accountant N7,644-8,724  
Assistant Accountant N7,104-7,752  
Deputy Accounting Manager N6,444-6,984  
Assistant Accounting Manager N5,460-6,432

Level of appointment and salary entry point will depend upon qualifications and experience. All candidates must hold membership of one of the recognised professional accounting bodies or an MBA in accountancy and have had a minimum of 2 years' relevant post-qualification experience. A university degree in Economics or Accountancy will be an advantage.

## Merchant/Commercial Banking

Vacancies exist for:  
Manager N7,104-7,752  
Deputy Manager N6,444-6,984  
Assistant Manager N5,460-6,432

Level of appointment and salary entry point will depend upon qualifications and experience. All candidates must either hold a good honours degree in one of the social sciences, Business Administration or Accountancy and have had a minimum of 2 years' relevant post-qualification experience; or must have completed the qualification of AIB or CIS with a minimum of 4 years' post-qualification experience in merchant/commercial banking.

## Fringe Benefits

All posts are pensionable under the Bank's non-contributory pension scheme. Other benefits include rent subsidy, car basic allowance and free medical facilities for spouse, wife and children.

## Method of Application

All interested candidates should write to, or call in at: The Nigerian High Commission, Recruitment Section, Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London WC2N 5BX for application forms which, on completion, should be returned direct to: Chief of Administration, Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry, 3 Prisons Street, PO Box 4424, Lagos, Nigeria.

Candidates should reach the Bank not later than 31st July, 1977. The date and place of the interview will be communicated only to those candidates considered qualified for interview.

## Nigeria

## 12 Senior Posts in Government Administration for men and women of exceptional calibre £6665-£8435

As senior members of the Administration Group of the Home Civil Service, Principals have three main areas of responsibility: long-term planning and policy-making; management and organisation of work; day-to-day handling of government business. They represent their departments in negotiations with other governments, other departments, local authorities, and industrial and commercial organisations.

The work is not only varied but highly demanding. It calls for clarity of thought and expression, both in speech and on paper, a capacity for judgement as well as a critical analysis and a flair for getting on with people. That is why those who are accepted into government service at Principal level must already have held responsible senior posts, preferably in industry or commerce, which have given them substantial administrative or managerial experience or show convincingly, by past achievement and through our tests and interviews, that they have considerable potential in the administrative or managerial field. They must also demonstrate that they have the ability to reach, in due course, at least Assistant Secretary level (up to £11,455).

The intellectual standard required is high and, though not mandatory, a good honours degree or comparable professional qualification would prove a distinct advantage. Candidates must be at least 23 and under 46 on 1st March 1978.

The vacancies are mainly in London in the Departments of Employment, Industry, and Trade but there may be some in other London Departments, in Cardiff and in Exeter.

Starting salary (Inner London) is at least £6,665; depending on qualifications and experience it could be higher. There is a non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form to be returned by 26 July 1977, write to Civil Service Commission, Attention: Link-Basinstoke, Harris, RC21 1JB, or telephone 06-262 6263 (answering service 06-262 6264) or write to the Civil Service Commission, 100 Whitehall, London WC1A 9AL.

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## EDITOR FOR NATURAL HISTORY PUBLICATIONS

Minimum 5 years experience in children's publishing. Job involves editing and supervising the production of natural history books. Write to: Sue Jacobson, Usborne Publishing, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP.

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ACCOUNTANT One of our senior accountants, with 10 years experience, will give a free opportunity to a young person with a degree in accountancy and a keen interest in finance. Write to: R. A. Davenport, Edward Arnold, 25 Hill St, London W1X 8LL.

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## INTERNATIONAL DRILLING FLUIDS

**THE COMPANY** A fast growing organization providing technical service and products to the exploration oil industry.

**THE JOB** An exceptional adaptable career orientated Typist/Receptionist to provide back-up to an energetic young management team.

**QUALIFICATIONS** Top typing speeds (min. 60 wpm) and accuracy essential (IBM Goldball typewriter). Knowledge of IBM MC82 an advantage but training will be provided.

**BENEFITS** All usual top company benefits apply.

**SALARY** Circa £4,000 per annum.

**REPLY TO** Miss S. Guttridge, International Drilling Fluids (UK) Ltd., Knightsbridge House, Knightsbridge, SW7 1RT. Telephone 01-584 6522.

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**Chairman's Secretary** to £4,000 W.C.2 If you would prefer a senior secretarial position offering variety and responsibility without infringing on your social life, have good secretarial skills (25-30 intelligence and initiative to deal with clients and ensure the office runs smoothly, and enjoy an informal environment, then our client, a leading Promotions Organisation will appeal (A.73).

**Senior Secretary (rusty sh.)** £3,500 W.C.2 Working for two personable Directors of a Sales Promotion company, life will be busy, but fun for those with excellent typing (22-28) intelligence and a flexible helpful attitude. Involves meeting and dealing with clients, really looking after the Directors and assisting them with promotional material in an informal friendly environment (A.74).

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Intelligent, experienced Senior Secretary for Managing Director of International Book Publishing Group. Involvement in administration and policy.

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Required by Partner in City firm of Chartered Surveyors. Must be well educated and a thoroughly competent person. Salary £3,500 p.a. + bonus and free BUPA cover. Please phone 01-236 7904 for further details.

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Enthusiastic, dynamic, energetic, P.A. to a busy businessman. Must be a very good typist and have a good knowledge of the English language. Excellent salary and benefits. Background for this exciting career. Excellent training and development. European language and shorthand skills. Career progression. Apply to: Monica Grove, 11, New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. Telephone 01-387 9333.

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## APPOINTMENTS VACANT

More Appointments Vacant appear on page 28

## INTERNATIONAL DRILLING FLUIDS

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Required by Partner of a London based International firm of Chartered Quantity Surveyors and Project Managers near Old Street Tube Station.

Personality and initiative needed in addition to good all round secretarial ability.

Duties will include deputising for Partners in their absence.

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Please telephone initially to discuss and arrange interview.

Barry Hallett, Aftel Yates Hallett, Fanshawe House, Fanshawe Street, London, N.1. Phone, 01-739 6886

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Knitwear Director of busy young fashion house in W.1 requires P.A. to help develop and administer well organised office. The job includes involvement with the company's home and export customers, thus some knowledge of European languages would be an advantage. This is an exciting opportunity for someone seeking a position in the hectic and busy of the fashion business. Generous clothes discount given. Telephone Aftel on 01-588 9381.

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at £5,000 pa. A young Publishing Company based near the City requires a career-minded person, to assist in the execution of their expansion programme. The successful candidate must be able to work on own initiative. Salary £5,000 p.a. + bonus and free BUPA cover. Please phone 01-236 7904 for further details.

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## APPOINTMENTS VACANT

More Appointments Vacant appear on page 28

## ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE

invites applications for the following **Lectureships** tentable from 1 October 1977:

**Lecturer in BIOCHEMISTRY**, preferably in animal Biochemistry.

**Lecturer in ENGLISH**, with a special interest in the Novel.

**Lecturer in MUSIC**.

Salary scale £3,355-£6,655 plus £450 London Allowance and FSSU/USS. Further details may be obtained from the Personnel Officer (T), Royal Holloway College, Egham Hill, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX. Applications (16 copies) please with the names and addresses of two referees to reach her by 15 July.

## APPOINTMENTS VACANT

More Appointments Vacant appear on page 28

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## DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

### COOK

Required to complete a small house of 8-10 rooms. Salary £3,500 p.a. + bonus and free BUPA cover. Please phone 01-236 7904 for further details.

### BUTLER/HOUSEKEEPER

Required to complete a small house of 8-10 rooms. Salary £3,500 p.a. + bonus and free BUPA cover. Please phone 01-236 7904 for further details.

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